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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS,	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-30 P.M.				
25th July	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9030
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MALWA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9506
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SOMA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,866	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August 1908.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. "
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

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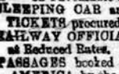

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	Tacconi	15th Aug 1908.
R. BALDUINO	4,380	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available			
from years	" 900	" 575	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 970; 2nd Class Rs. 650. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

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Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
ROMA	5,000	G. Relsito	17th Sept 1908.

Moderate first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 165, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 320.

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FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 23rd July	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 24th July	6 a.m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,207 tons, on MONDAY, 20th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOONIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 1st Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	6,894	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Radesich	1st October 1908
KOERNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chinmak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at T[illegible] of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the [illegible] during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 55, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 16TH, 1907.

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From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	359	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578 606	935 990	496 517	770 793	439 462	649 704
Liverpool						
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 66	*1135 "	570 40	*920 "	489 33	809 "
Karachi						

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	...	July 25	.....
C. City of Paris	...	July 13	Aug. 15	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	July 20	Aug. 25	.....
B. Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 25	.....
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 1
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 26
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 16
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14	.....	1909 Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	1909 Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation:

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468 244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
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Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlai Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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For thorough renovation

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
(Including J. R. Jam. and D. M. Rys.)

NOTICE.
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TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway, at his Office at Bhavnagar Para upto 15th August, 1908, for the SUPPLY of about 58,000 (fifty-eight thousand) JODKA or equally good JUNGLE TEAK HALF-ROUND SLEEPERS, 6ft. long, 9 inches width at base and 4½ inches minimum thickness, delivered as under:—

Bhavnagar Bandor	...	...	35,000.
Veraval Bandor	...	...	8,000.
Badi Bunder (Jamnagar)	...	...	15,000.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

K. R. VACHA,
Store Keeper,
B. G. J. P. Railway.

BHAVNAGAR PARA,
DATED, 14TH JULY, 1908.

THE POST CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE—THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1908, at 6 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1909, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st July to 13th August, 1908, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 17TH JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms, and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

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SALE OF Piece-Goods.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., under instructions and by order of Seth Manshanker Vajeshanker Desaf, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidass Dwarkadass Barbhaya and H. E. Coates, partners in the firm of Messrs. L. B. Coates & Co., sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th day of July, 1908, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods which were indented by the undermentioned merchants, and which are not yet taken up by them according to the terms and conditions of their indents.

Goods indented by V. Mohanlal & Co.—
5/6—2 cases, white ground prints, each 68 pieces, 32 by 29 to 40 yards.
1/2—2 cases, white yellow jin prints, each 60 pieces, 25/21 by 45 to 50 yards.

Goods indented by Ramchand Hemchand—
1362—1 bale, grey mad'polum, each 150 pieces, 52½ by 22 yards.

Goods indented by Lukhmidass Bhimji—
1519/20, 1556/58—5 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1614/15, 1581/82—4 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1522/1560, 1584—3 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1523/24, 1617/18—5 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1561/63, 1585/85—7 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.

Goods indented by Valjee Jagjivan—
1527, 1565—2 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yard.
1608, 1590—2 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1528/29, 1566/67, 1591, 1609/10—7 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1530, 1611/13—4 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1568, 1592/93—5 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.

Goods indented by Ramdass Purshotam—
1531/35, 1544/47—9 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1594/96, 1569/71—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1536/37, 1548/49, 1572/73, 1597—7 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1538/41, 1598, 1605—12 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
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Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of knocking down the lots, to the purchasers and balance to be paid and goods cleared from the Princess Dock Ware houses within eight days.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Princess Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree, herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 3.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1908, at 4 p. m.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground the first of Pension and Tax tenure, and second of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, the first containing by admeasurement 251 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 365 and 1142, and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 2243 and 6869, Old Survey No. 10-1214 and New Survey Nos. 3-38 and 2(1)/51, the second containing by admeasurement (441) four hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1142 and 1143, Collector's New Nos. 6869 and 6870, Old Survey Nos. 1199 and 1200, and New Survey Nos. 4-38 and 1-51, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward Nos. 2800 and 2801 and Street Nos. 300 to 308 with the messuages, tenements and dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Princess Street, within the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, bounded on or towards the North by the Princess Street, on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly and thirdly hereinafter described, partly by the property of Luxuman Govind and by a gully opening on the Kolbhat Wady Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji and others, and on or towards the West by the property of Soondar Atmaram Wasudeoji and others.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward No. 2806 and Street No. 21, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by the said Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by the property of Balji Bapooji Moroji, and on or towards the West by the property of Luxmon Gowria.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground, the Fazandar whereof is Khatizabai, widow of Ebrahim Saheb Hydadi, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi in the Town and Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 38, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C Ward under Ward N. 2508 and Street No. 23, and bounded on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the Kolbhat Wadi, on or towards the East by a lane and beyond that the property of Luxmon Gowria, and on or towards the West by the property of Soonder Atmaram and others.

LOT No. 4.

On WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

A third share in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 164, Old Survey No. 25-1214 and New Survey No. 2/52, assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its C ward under Ward No. 2802 and Street No. 10, admeasuring 382 square yards or thereabouts, and standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the name of Vasudeo Keshowji, and bounded on the East by the property of Vithoba Mankoji, on the West by the property of Dinanath Hurrischandra, on the South by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and on the North by the Princess Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 20TH JULY, 1908.

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6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, chairs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, easychairs, bentwood chairs, cottage piano by James & Son, London, iron safe.

By order of the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. E. Davies, consisting of cushioned chairs, sofas, chairs, screens, tesopys, writing table, almyrah, dressing table, hat rack, gramophone with 280 records, lamps, carpets, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, hats, caps, clock, table and wall ornaments and other sundries.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 517 of 1903 (Mahomed vs. Ahmed)—
1 rubber-tyred double-seated brougham.
1 old victoria, 2 harnesses.
2 bay Arab horses, going in harness.
1 Jafferabad buffaloe with female calf.

The property of a Parsee gentleman:
Chesnut Arab horse, 14-2 hands, age 5, trained to saddle and harness.

The property of a gentleman having no further use:—
1 two cylinder, 14 H. P., four-seated Penglott motor-car with canopy (can be seen at Penjrapole Lane, Bhuleshwar.

SALE OF VALUABDE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 746 of 1907.
The Advocate General
vs.
Runchordas Vandravandas and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant at 3 p. m., the following:— Pearl Kada, Mangota, Ravitul, Mala, Cheda, Joomkha, Thoria, and loose pearls.

Gold Koomp, vank, bangles, Patti, Mandella, Sankla, tapkehar, hirakanthi, chains, tholes, rings, Gold and Silver coins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the ornaments taken delivery of within three days.

The above ornaments are on view.

IMPORTANT to Furniture Makers and Funitnre Merchants.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Madow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Rogers and Co's. old premises, by order of the concerned, the tools, implements, materials, etc., belonging to the Furniture Factory of Messrs. Connor, Gerard and Co., consisting of incomplete sofas, chairs, easychairs, cupboards, teapoys, etc., full size Mahogany slate billiard table, sofa, springs, tins of paint, floor polish, wood finish, teakwood and mahogany planks, carpenter's workables, large size lathe, grinding, sawing, hole bearing machines, furniture, tiles, brass furniture, fittings, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

THE BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of a Choice and varied Assortment of Japanese Curios.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Bank Street, 1st Floor, opposite Government Central Press, a consignment of 27 cases Japanese curios, just landed ex s. s. "Majori Maru" from Kobe, on account of the consignee consisting of swan koro and vases, jars, bowls, old porcelain and satsuma blue vases, plates, buttons, buckles, kochi, jardinieres and pedestals, sets of vases and kors, kutani tea sets, awagi wall vases, kyoto and nagoya chrysanthe vases, silk and satin table and cushion covers, ladies' hand-bags, silk embroidered mantle covers, screens, hall hangings, etc.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

N.B.—An inspection of the goods is invited as the invoice consists of several special and valuable pieces of Japanese curios, good for drawingroom and hall decoration.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH JULY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF the rights of Drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanuts, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd floor, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st July 1908, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1908 to 31st July, 1909 of Executive Engineer's Department, viz:—Drawing toddy, tanding date-trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situated at Kerole, Chembr, Gowallia Tank Road, Feras Road, Worli, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Mahim, Moorree Road, etc.

For details and conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF very valuable Bungalow with Outhouses, Stables, etc., at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August, at the hour of 5 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the Premises under instructions of Messrs. R. D. Sethna, and Bhaidas Narottumdas, the guardians, appointed by the High Court of the property of Jayantilal Ramdas, a minor, the grandson of the late Mr. Choonilal Nagindas Shroff.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement, bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being at Harkness Road on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1347 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2699, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7241 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 3192 (2) and Street No. 98A and are bounded as follows:—That is say, on or towards the east partly by the property of Kasturchand Rupchand and Motichund Rupchand and partly by the property of Kalandas Kirparam, on or towards the west by the property of the late Hormasji Byramji Moos, on or towards the north by the Harkness Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Lalubhai Dharamchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Marshal Jamitram Madan, attorneys, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH JULY, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jurrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Managon.
Telephone No. 838.

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR COULISTS IN

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
49, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKON

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
...ICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—

AGENTS WANTED.

ADDRESS: GRAHAMS' BUILDINGS, *Parsi Bazaar Street.*

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents.*
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abbotsford, 2,361 tons, Captain W. Scroggie, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain C. Prechelt, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Marmugao with a general cargo.

THE steamer Braziliana, 2,458 tons, Captain T. H. Tamblyn, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3,554 tons, Captain L. Schmidt, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kt. Templar, 4,601 tons Captain A. J. Billett arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,970 tons, Captain C. Garrick arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Africa, 1,301 tons, Captain T. B. Whitehead, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bond, Mr. Chunilal, Mr. Mohanlal, Mr. G. Fakersam and 65 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. C. H. Elleg, Miss Gifford, Miss Tickner, Mr. and Mrs. James, Captain Abern, Mr. Guzder, Mr. Valji, Mr. Tricumdas, 1 Arab and 86 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 17th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 18.

Alvi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2986 Cabbin .....T Jeewandas
Begum .....2942 McNicall .....TMorrison & Co
Beme .....1899 Stockwell.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Brazilians ...2458 Tamblyn .....
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Dwarka.....759 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2197 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.....2275 Watson .....
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Kudersow.....W and A G & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mozaffari.....1387 Molohy .....B & P S N Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2355 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathgarry...2940 Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Stolzenfels ...3554 Schmidt .....W & A Graham & Co
Terrier .....1008 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Vinava.....2116 Carre.....M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2585 Shepherd.....M M & Co
Xissa ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorme Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
F Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4783	Snow	Shanghai	22-7	P & O Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hu...	...port		K N & Co
F Yeboshi Maru	...	Ko...		2-7	N Y Kaisha
L Satrunji	547	Hoose...			Bo S N Co Ld
N Laban	2293	Ross...	Dun...	28-7	W & A G & Co

M W D D.

Santhia.....3553 Thompson .....N F M M & Co
Q President...2086 Mulallamer ...Z'bar 20-7 A Strandes

H W P D.

Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed ...K'chi 21-7 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Arvistan...1821 Watt...London.25-7 E Latham & Co
3 Itinda.....3398 Alton...K'chi .....20-7 M M & Co
6 Itria.....2420 Tennick.....N F.....M M & Co
2 City of Paris2968 Camp...Ch...K'chi 22-7 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia ...41678pices .....London.....1-8 P & O Co
14 Lissa..... 941 Tipper...K'chi 24-7 N F M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Stolzenfels	Schmidt	H'burg, June 15
	Brasiliana s	Tamblyn	Calcutta, July 6
18	Dwarka s	McDiarmed..	Karachi, July 16
19	Kt. Templar s	Billet	Sydney June 21
	Britannia s	Garrick	L'pool, June 13
	Dumra s	Cole	Busreh, July 11

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Banda s	Lecmare	Kobe
	Dumbea s	Boyer	Numea
	W-de-Tamatave s..	Laparson	Havre, &c
	Amadeis s	Serafing	H'burg via K'chi
	Peninsular s	Palmer	London
	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta
19	Singu s	Prechelt	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Africa Whitehead for Persian Gulf &c obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.
Steamer Arabia for London,
" Vorwaerts for China &c,
" Itinda for Persian Gulf &c,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Names.	From
15	Maharaja	R White	Port Blair
	Coulden	G Turnbul	Karachi
	Ujina	C R Kendall	Bombay
	Ramany	J R Nasbet	Sumatra
	Ethiopia	A D'Cruz	Chittagong
	Irismere	J Soeberg	Sabang

DEPARTURES.

16	Sofala	E H Garland	Bombay
	Obra	F K Carnmack	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
10	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool
14	Alcona	Calcutta
13	Clan Stuart	Galle
15	Norfolk	Calcutta
15	Nairn	Calcutta
16	Flaminge	Calcutta
17	Umlazi	Natal
17	Hohenfels	Antwerp
17	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, left Suez on the morning of the 17th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Suez on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 16th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 3p. m. on Friday the 17th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th July.

The Squadron will parade at the Cooperage on Tuesday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Marching Order.

There will be a drill for all Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 21st instant at 6 p. m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Trained Members are invited to attend.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th July.

265.—Detail for the week ending 25th instant:—

Tuesday 21st Inst—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p m.

"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-45 p m.

Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p m.

Wednesday 22nd Inst—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5 p. m.

Thursday 23rd Inst—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a. m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-15 p.m.

Friday 24th Inst—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

266.—It is notified for information that there will be a drill at the Town Hall at 6-30 p.m., to-day Monday the 20th Inst., for the Bombay Gymkhana Coy.

267.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

263—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 18th July is published for information:—

No. 856—Volunteers—Furlough and leave—Leave of absence out of India is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officers as follows:—

Captain (Honorary Major) T M English, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on Medical Certificate, from the 15th July to the 14th July.

Lieut C N Moberly, 5th Leicester Regiment, attached Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on private affairs, from the 8th August to the 11th December.

269—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Company:—

No. 6339 Cyclist H. L. Hubbard.
No. 6340 Cyclist L. E. Dowling.
No. 6341 Cyclist D. G. Wright.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 18.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lauban s—500 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 164 bales cotton-fly, N Peerbhoy; 500 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros 325 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—1,200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Vorwaerts s—1,100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Delhi s—200 bales twist, C Bhawnidas.

Yeboshi Maru s—900 bales twist, 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—418 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 714 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

THE ex-King of Annam, Than Thai, who was deposed some time ago for cruelties of a revolting kind inflicted upon the women of his harem, is now alleged to have been guilty of similar conduct at the villa near Saigon where he has been kept in custody. According to the "Journal," it is now proposed to place him under permanent restraint; but, owing to the recent troubles fomented by his partisans, it is possible that he may be removed from Indo-China and interned in Algeria.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK.—July 11, at Simla to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cook, of a son.

GRANT-DALTON—July 2, at Murree, the wife of E. F. Grant-Dalton, West Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

HUTTON—July 12, at Naini Tal, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hutton, of a son.

WILLIAMS—July 13, at Feroke, the wife of S. M. J. Williams, of a son.

DEATHS.

GOLDSTEIN—July 5, at Murree, Fred Von Goldstein, age 37 years, of Enteric.

GRIMES.—July 14, at 1, Dacre's Lane, Calcutta, Harry Richard Grimes, Manager, "Indian and Eastern Engineer," of cancer, aged 65 years.

WOLEDGE—July 15, at Trimulgherry, Walter Arthur, son of Conductor H. W. Woledge, Supply and Transport Corps aged 16 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

SERAVALLO'S TONIC.

"THIS well-known Austrian Tonic Wine is a most palatable combination of cinchona alkaloids and assimilable ferrous compounds suspended in the best port wine .... We know of no vinous preparation or alcoholic stimulant, that approaches it in its remarkably rapid and satisfactory therapeutic effect. It promotes appetite, energises digestion, restores nerve vitality and revives the faded bloom that is so characteristic of malarial or climatic cachexia."

Rs. 2 per bottle; Rs. 44 per case of 24 bottles.

AGENTS:
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 4-19m., 4-34a.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-16a
Third Criminal Sessions: The Tilak Trial, sixth day, 11-30 a. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, July 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets 7h. 19m.; High water, 5-36m., 5-31a.; Low water, 11-26m.

Wednesday, July 22.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. The Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, 7 Elphinstone Circle, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 6-59m., 8-37a.; Low water, 0-18m., 0-54a.

Thursday, July 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 8-18m., 7-45a.; Low water, 1-19m., 2-10a.

Friday, July 24.—Marcks and Co., annual meeting, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 9-22m., 8-49a. Low water, 2-10m., 3-14a.

Saturday, July 25.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: "A" team vs. R. A., Home ground. B. Team vs. New High School, away. Sun rises, 6h. 13m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-14m.; 9-42a.; Low water, 2-55m., 4-7a.

POLICE NOTICE.—Some umbrellas, a small leather purse, a box of clothing, some G. C. Notes, a cheque for Rs. 100, some waterproof coats, a fly switch, 11 metal plates, a parsee hat, 2 old shoes, a towel, a quantity of furniture, a peacock, a brindle slut (claimants to come to the Head Police Office with full particulars regarding size, colour, etc.) has been taken charge of by the Police and awaits owner.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Majunga Nossebe and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Offic eat 11-30 a.m. to-day the 20th current instead of at 12 noon as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., on Wednesday the 22nd current.

A PARSI LADY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The "Parsi" writes: At a Garden Party at Windsor Castle given two weeks ago by their Majesties the King and the Queen, the venerable Parsi lady, Mrs. Dosibai Cawasji Jessavalla, who was among the peeresses on the opening of the present Session of Parliament, was by special permission permitted to present to the King and Queen beautiful specimens of her embroidery, worked in gold, silver, and pearls, consisting of a velvet cap, a band, and a dress front. The cap was studded with miniature portraits of the Royal family, including Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, the King's portrait being surmounted with a crown of gold, set with rubies and diamonds. The dress front and band were of beautiful design, of stars made in pearls, interlaced with gold and silver thread. Their Majesties received Mrs. Jessavalla most graciously, and admired her handiwork, thanking her for the present, which was enclosed in an exquisitely-carved sandalwood box bearing an inscription, and inlaid with portraits of the donor. This venerable Parsi lady is in her 78th year and is finishing her tour round the world.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The very shallow depression has apparently passed into Deltaic Bengal from the Bay, and by preventing the inflow of winds into the North-East India, decreased considerably the rainfall in this area, except the coast Districts.

The Bay Monsoon also has given general rain in Lower Burma, but very little in Upper Burma, and at present it is unable to penetrate into the Gangetic plain.

There seems to be a slight tendency for the trough of low pressure to move out from the Hills.

The rainfall due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon has ceased in the United Provinces, except in the South and extreme North-West and has increased slightly in Central India and the Central Provinces. It has also given local rain in the East and North Punjab, Rajputana, East Gujarat, and nearly general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Bassein, five inches; Diamond Island, Calcutta and Hazaribagh, three inches; Saugor Island, one and a half inches; Allahabad, four inches; Cawnpore and Jhansi, half an inch; Meerut two inches; Ludhiana and Jaipur, half an inch; Mount Abu and Nowgong, three inches; Sutna one inch; Marmagoa, five inches; Karwar, two inches; Mangalore, three inches.

Clouds have decreased over Upper India and along the foot of the Himalayas, where skies are generally lightly clouded. Over the rest of the country skies are heavily overcast, humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India and on the West Coast of the Peninsula. Also local rain in the rest of North-East India and the Central Provinces and also a few falls in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and the Deccan.

SIMLA, July 19.

The trough of low pressure has moved slightly southward, as usually happens. The rainfall due to the Arabian Sea Monsoon has retreated southward from the Gangetic plain, and has increased considerably in Central India and Central Provinces, being nearly in general both areas. The Arabian Sea Monsoon has also given general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the extreme North-West of the United Provinces, north of the Punjab, the southern half of Rajputana and East Gujarat. The shallow depression which was in Deltaic Bengal yesterday drifted toward the north of Chota Nagpur and occasioned nearly general rain in Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, but in the rest of North-East India the rainfall has been only local. In Burma there has been nearly general rain, except in the central districts. Cloud has increased in North-West India, and skies are lightly clouded only in the Punjab, excluding the northern districts of the East Submontane districts and the United Provinces. The principal amounts are—Tavoy and Bassein, 2 inches; Moulmein and Akyab, 3 inches; Myitkyina 1 1-2 inches; Sibsagar and Ranchi, 2 inches; Jhansi 4 inches; Roorkee and Dehra Dun 3 inches; Lahore 3½ inches, Ajmer and Jodhpur 1 1-2 inches; Kotah, 4 inches; Mount Abu, 3 inches; Raipur, 1½ inches: Goa 5 inches; Mormugao, 4 inches; Mangalore, Mercara and Cochin 2 inches; and Calicut 3 inches.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, the West Coast of the Peninsula and the local rain in Upper Burma, North-East India, submontane Punjab, Rajputana, and few falls in the United Provinces and Gujarat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

Nearly 4 1-2 inches of rain fell at Allahabad on Friday last.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Brazeliana" which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday, from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong monsoon rain, and heavy sea.

The Hansa Line steamer "Stolzenfels" which reached Bombay on Friday, from Hamburg and Antwerp, met with strong monsoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer "Dwarka," which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning, from Karachi, reports having experienced strong monsoon and very heavy sea, and but very little rain.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th July 1908 was 28·708 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30-00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the light of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The only rain of importance was at Lahore, where a fall of 0·30 inch has been recorded. Skies are now only lightly clouded over the whole area. Humidity is above normal in the Central Districts and normal elsewhere. Day temperature is normal in the South-West Punjab but continues low over the rest of the Division; night temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly in the south-east but elsewhere southerly winds or calms prevail.

The United Provinces.—Heavy general rain has been received; Allahabad records 4·44 inches, Cawnpore 0·64 inch and Jhansi 0·38 inch. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except at Allahabad where on account of the heavy rainfall maximum temperature is 7° F. in defect. Winds are westerly or south-westerly in the south and northerly or north-westerly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0·48 inch of rain and Kotah a very light fall. Cloud has decreased and is now only moderate. Humidity is normal or in excess and, except for a defect in the area of rainfall during the day, tem perature is equal to the average. Winds are north-westerly at Jaipur and westerly elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen; Bhavnagar Para has had 0·13 inch, Surat 0·50 inch and Deesa 0·72 inch. Skies are heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air, maximum temperature is normal or in defect and the minimum is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; the largest amounts being Saugor 0·54 inch, Nagpore 0·30 inch and Chanda 0·62 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east and heavily overcast over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal except in Berar where it is in defect. Temperature is higher than usual during the day at some stations; at night it is normal everywhere. Winds are south-westerly.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Ratnagiri has had 1·74 inches, Mormugao 5·01 inches and Karwar 2·01 inches. Skies remain heavily overcast. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally; Belgaum registers 0·94 inch, Nizamabad 0·13 inch and Aurangabad 0·10 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity has decreased but is in defect only at Ahmednagar. Temperature is normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been general and heavy on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri and been local in Gujarat, Central Provinces and Rajputana. Heavy falls are also reported from parts of the United Provinces.

General rain is probable on the west coast; local rain in the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana. A few falls are likely in the Deccan.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade	Byculla	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	43·14	41·35	40·11	31·05
Sunday, 18th July 1908.....	0·11	0·04	0·03	0·03
Total.....	43·15	41·39	40·14	31·08
Up to same date last year...	38·23	33·96	40·60	47·26

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 19.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·03	38·63	18·42	43·0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (17th)	90·6	86·6	...	0·00
Jask	95·8	87·3	...	0 00
Muskat (17th)	91·8	86·1	...	0·00
Multan	104.8	85·0	...	2·33
Rawalpindi	88·9	74·1	0·03	14·71
Lahore	92·4	78·2	0·30	4·71
Sirsa	95·3	79·6	...	9·66
Ambala	9	P	0·05	3·26
Delhi	89·7	80·7	0·06	7·70
Agra	89·0	79·5	...	11·90
Mainpuri	91·3	P	...	7·84
Jhansi	87·5	77·0	0·38	10·76
Cawnpore	93·9	79·0	0·64	8·49
Allahabad	84·6	76·0	4·44	16·13
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	88 0	81·0	...	2·85
Ajmer	87·9	78·2	...	5·67
Jaipur	84·2	75·1	0·48	7·31
Kotah	87·5	77·6	0 07	7·68
Bhuj	87·1	77·5	...	3·81
Dwarka	85·3	79·7	...	5·91
Veraval	82·7	79·3	0·02	7·30
Rajkot	82·4	76·2	..	8·29
Bhavnagar Para	89·1	77·9	0·13	9·11
Surat	85·1	76·1	0·50	31·97
Ahmedabad	88·1	77·7	0·03	12·52
Deesa	82·8	76·4	0·72	22·61
Neemuch	86·0	73·7	...	5·79
Indore	82·1	72·1	0·01	11·62
Jubbulpore	85·0	75·3	0·14	18·10
Sangor	83·6	73·0	0·54	11·74
Hoshangabad	86·1	74·9	0·13	13·33
Khandwa	88·7	76·1	...	9·50
Akola	91·7	76·5	0·03	14·22
Amraoti	90·3	75·3	...	14·52
Nagpur	90·6	75·6	0·30	21·00
Chanda	91·6	75·0	0·62	21·78
Raipur	86·7	75·6	...	15·34
Bombay	85·1	79·2	0·04	30·97
Ratnagiri	83·3	74·9	1·74	41·73
Mormugao	80·0	72·7	5·01	50·54
Karwar	78·3	P	2·06	61·99
Malegaon	87·4	74·1	...	6·49
Ahmednagar	81·9	71·0	...	3·62
Poona	78·0	70·3	0·04	5·40
Sholapur	85·3	72·4	...	4·09
Bijapur	85·2	70·2	...	2·38
Belgaum	73·8	66·1	0·94	26·97
Aurangabad	85·7	70·2	0·10	4·02
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	74·2	0·13	13·33
Hyderabad	86·3	72·2	...	7·68
Mangalore	78·7	72·4	2·85	66·02
Calicut	76·3	72·1	1·01	53·27
Cochin	82·7	74·3	1·25	37·30
Colombo	85·0	77·0	...	4·90
Masulipatam	96·3	76·1	0·39	4·93
Bellary	92·0	75·8	...	1·23
Cuddapah	99·2	77·1	..	2·22
Madras	100·5	80·5	0·02	1·24
Bangalore	82·8	65·8	0·01	2·56
Coimbatore	87·9	70·3	...	0·83
Trichinopoly	98·6	77·8	...	2·27
Negapatam	99·4	79·6	...	3·43

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

KAID SIR HENRY MACLEAN, Inspector-General of the Forces of Abdul Aziz, who has arrived in London, states that, though the Sultan's brother, Mulai Hafid, has occupied the three capital cities of Morocco, namely, Fez, Morocco, and Mequinez, the inhabitants of two of these places are awaiting an opportunity to desert from his standard. Asked if he believed that the salvation of Morocco depended on the success of Abdul Aziz, Sir Harry Maclean replied:—"Most sincerely and firmly do I believe it. Mulai Hafid's success would put Morocco back to the Middle Ages. He can succeed only by rousing the religious fanaticism of the Moors. Abdul Aziz, as you know well, is neither a degenerate nor a fanatic. Had he been either he would not now be dependent on Europe for support against his own people. His worst fault is his easy good nature, and his only crime has been his desire to introduce European methods and civilization before the Moors were prepared for the changes. If Europe rejects him it will be a shame and a reproach—and a danger."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 7th July:—

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following memorandum by the Chairman, dated 24th June 1908, requesting sanction to the revised estimate for engineering works in Scheme No. IV.

SCHEME IV.

By Trustees' Resolution, dated 19th November 1907, sanction was accorded to an estimate of Rs. 72,357 for special work in connection with the Gibbs' Road slip, and it was mentioned that a revised estimate for the Scheme (No. IV) was under preparation.

The Engineer has now submitted a revised estimate for his part of the Scheme, including therein all the extra work on account of the slip, and the result is a probable excess on the engineering works of Rs. 43,762, the total amounting to Rs. 5,98,173 as against Rs. 5,54,411 (including contingencies) of the sanctioned estimate.

The sum allowed for acquisition in the sanctioned estimate is Rs. 14,03,039, and the Land Manager reports that there is no reasonable doubt that a saving of at least Rs. 45, 000 will be effected on this sum. If this be so, the excess on the engineering works will be covered, and the total sanctioned estimate for the scheme, viz., Rs. 19,57,451, will not be exceeded.

It will accordingly not be necessary to submit a revised estimate to Government for sanction, but I will ask the Board's sanction to the revised estimate for the engineering works as now submitted by the Engineer.

Resolution.—The revised estimate for works amounting to 5,98,173 is sanctioned.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolutions dated 28th June 1904 and 7th April 1908, the following letter, with accompaniment from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 25th June, having reference to the question of exchanging the existing public streets for the Board's new Streets, when completed, in connection with Scheme No. VIII, Mandvi-Koliwada:—

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter of the 24th April last, re Mandvi-Koliwada Improvement Scheme, No. VIII, I have the honor to inform you that the Corporation, at my request, having since reconsidered the matter, have been pleased to modify the conditions previously laid down, and I forward herewith a copy of Corporation Resolution of the 15th instant containing the modified conditions.

The water mains required for the roads in the scheme will, under the new arrangement, be laid at the cost of the Municipality.

Corporation Resolution, dated 15th June.

"That in the circumstances stated in the Commissioner's letter, dated the 1st May, sanction be given in supersession of Corporation Resolution, dated the 21st September 1905, to the portions of existing public streets at Mandvi-Koliwada referred to in the Resolution being exchanged for the new streets proposed to be constructed by the Bombay Improvement Trust in connection with their Scheme No. VIII on the undermentioned conditions:—

"That the portions of existing streets measuring about 2,761 square yards in the Scheme be made over, free of charge, to the Bombay Improvement Trust in consideration of the Trust making over to the Municipality, in the shape of new roads and service passages, a very much larger area of land than is made over to them by the Municipality.

"That no expenditure be thrown on the Municipality on account of diverting gas mains, lamps, water mains, sewers, drains, etc.

"That the Trustees provide at a nominal rate such areas as may be reasonably demanded by the Commissioner as sites for urinals, dust-bins, fountains, etc."

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Board accept the modified conditions.

DEATH OF A JUDGE'S SON IN GERMANY.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Bombay from Germany of the death, at the Badenburgh Sanitarium, of Mr. Ganpatrao, second son of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. B. Chaubal, of the Bombay High Court. The young gentleman, who was only twenty-one at the time of his death, left Bombay in May 1907, to present himself as a candidate for the Indian Civil Service Examination. He had passed his Intermediate Examination from the Elphinstone College. Before taking up the other subjects of the prescribed curriculum for the Civil Service, Mr. Ganpatrao decided upon acquiring the linguistic attainments which are obligatory under the examination regulations. He went to learn the German language in Germany, and about three months ago contracted tuberculosis. On receipt of this intelligence, his cousin, Dr. Rughnath V. Chaubal, who is a practising physician in England, at once hastened to him; and had him removed to the Sanitarium in question, where in a short time he had the satisfaction to observe him making favourable progress. Dr. Rughnath Chaubal then returned to England; and Mr. Justice Chaubal, who was on the eve of departure from Bomb

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

A REMEDY FOR SEDITION.

The "Madras Mail":—In another column we reproduce extracts from an interesting article contributed to the "Pioneer" by a correspondent signing himself "Democrat". From the analysis of Nationalism there given few will differ, and many will agree with the writer's contention that no serious and practical effort has been made to conteract the effect of seditious teachings by bringing home to Indian students the benifits of British rule, and thus carrying on what "Democrat" calls "the manfacture of patriots." It is true that a good deal could be done by following his advice; but we doubt whether the study of the contrast between India as it was before British supremacy, torn by dissensions and ravaged by freebooters, and the India of to-day, would check sedition. Our contemporary, in editorial comment on the article, hints that the writer may be under estimating the capacity of Indian students for believing one thing with their heads and another with their hearts; but neither the author of the article nor his critic seems to have allowed for certain considerations which occur to anyone reflecting on the possibilities of this remedy for sedition. In the first place, it is unwise to count on the practical gratitude of a nation under alien rule, however, sympathetic and beneficial that rule may be. Lord Milner uttered that warning with reference to Egypt not long; ago but there is no need to cite individual authorities, history is full of such warnings. Nations cannot live in the memory of the past, and it is idle to suppose that those Indians who are pressing on to the realisation, as they fancy, of their ideal of "Swaraj" in the future will halt because it was British rule which enabled them to take the first step towards self-government. The question that is on their lips is:—"What will you do for us in near future?" And the agitator is always at hand to reply that the British Raj will never permit them to realise the extravagant ideal put before them.

But even supposing that an active gratitude were created by the study of the benefits conferred in the past by British rule, that would profit the Government but little. British rule and education on Western lines have created among a section of the middle classes a belief that the work of the future is to be carried out, or at any rate ought to be carried out, by exclusively Indian agencies. Realisation of what the British Government have done in the past will no more affect desire for independence in the future than the memory of services renderad to him as a child prevents a man from desiring independence. And if it does not check such cravings in the case of a man, still less does it curb them in the immature and unhealthily precocious. An ill-advised system of education has hurried on the period at which such impatience of authority manifests itself by giving the "intellectuals" an idea of their capacity so over-weening that it is hardly exaggeration to say, in the words of an authoritative contributor to the "Spectator," that it is without parallel in the history of civilisation. And that is not all; to over-self-confidence has been added a lack of balance and self-control due, as the writer of an article we publish to-day points out, to the absence of any valuable moral element in education as given in Indian schools and Colleges. The outcome of this system of education is a body of young men who, even if they were taught to feel gratitude for the benefits of British rule in the past, would still advance the most unreasonable claims on behalf of the people, though aware that concessions would mean only an increase of the powers of a clique composed of persons with scant aptitude for affairs. "Democrat" is correct in treating education as the root of the evils he seeks to remedy, and his proposal to instruct Indian students more fully in the indebtedness of India to Great Britain is by no means valueless. But the acknowledgment of such a debt is no check on inordinate ambition and bitter denunciation of the authority that hinders attempts to realise Utopian schemes of independence.

ISOLATED UNIVERSITIES.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—In India there are no arrangements for regular mutual consultation between the several universities regarding matters of importance. We stated the other day that whilst in the Punjab University steps were being taken to curtail the operations of the Faculty of Oriental Learning which, during the thirty years of its existence, had produced no results at all commensurate with the cost of its upkeep, in Madras they were arranging for the establishment of an Oriental side to the University much on the same lines on which the experiment had been tried in the Punjab with little or no success. The same appears to be the case with legal studies. For about 25 years past the Punjab University has maintained a Law College. Many years ago the institution was a source of considerable income to the Universitys. But for the past five or six years it has not been able even to pay its own way. The University has no money to keep it going in an efficient manner, and unless the appeal for financial assistance made by the Senate of the Punjab University is liberally responded to by Government, the College will have to be closed. The various Arts Colleges affiliated to the University will in that case be allowed to open law classes of their own. Some years ago when the Principal of the St. Stephen's Mission College at Delhi wanted to start a law class in connection with his College, his proposal was strongly opposed by the Senate. But it has now been acctually proposed in case the Law College cannot be adequately financed by the University to let the various colleges have their own law classes. In the Calcutta University, where this arrangement has been in force now for many years, they are bent upon trying the Punjab experiment. In an elaborate note on the subject the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta says that he "feels no doubt that neither the Syndicate nor the Senate can, with any sense of self-respect, recommend the continuance of the present system which has been a serious blot on our educational methods for many years past." He invites the University seriously "to face the situation and to refuse to countenance any longer what has hitherto prospered under the name of legal education." There are not a few among the members of the Punjab Senate who are in favour of introducing here the arrangements so emphatically and unequivocally condemned in the Calcutta University. There would be a considerable saving in both money and energy if the Universities in India were more in touch with each other than is the case at present.

PERSIA'S COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS.

The "Pioneer":—It will be many years before Eastern and Southern Persia is opened out by railways, for the state of affairs in the Shah's kingdom forbids any hope of European capital being invested in Public Works. Even the improvement of the existing roads will be a slow process, for the central Government absorbs the provincial revenues which might be devoted to local needs. The province of Kerman furnishes an example of the effect upon trade produced by the want of good means of communication. A correspondent of the "Indian Trade Journal" has been at the pains to compile statistics showing how excessive transport charges affect the price of Indian goods received in the town of Kerman. The consignments from Bombay, Karachi, and other ports are landed at Bandar Abbas and have then to be carried 330 miles inland by caravan. The camel men being masters of the position, charge Rs. 72 for every 650lbs. and take on an average 80 days in the journey. The nett result is that goods which are sold for 15½ lakhs in India fetch 27½ lakhs in Kerman. If there were a railway, and Indian rates of freight were charged, the cost of transport would be only Rs. 4-8, and the goods would probably be delivered at their destination in two days. Further there is loss and damage on the road; there is no telegraph line to help the traders in their transactions, and the post takes thirty days between the two towns. In the circumstances it is remarkable that even 16½ lakhs worth of merchandise is consigned to Bandar Abbas from India each year. Many articles, for which there is a good demand in the interior, are sent in very small quantities as the risk of damage in transit prevents traders from importing them. "The correspondent also points out that the natural resources of the Kerman Province still remain undeveloped owing to the want of communications. The Jiruft district is said to be rich in minerals; it is well watered, and produces good crops of cereals, indigo, tobacco, etc., but the production is limited to local requirements. In Narmashir cotton could be grown on a large scale, if there were an outlet to the seaboard. "Within twenty miles of Kerman itself there is said to be sufficient iron and copper to supply the whole of Persia and leave thousands of tons for export; coal is found in the district and fertile valleys abound." But no effort can be made to exploit the mineral and agricultural wealth of these districts so long as communication with the outside world is by camel-transport, and the exports from Kerman to British India last year were valued at less than 8 1/2 lakhs of rupees. In the distant future South-Eastern Persia may have its railways, and then the material prosperity of the people will be assured. Meanwhile we can only endorse the view of the Kerman correspondent that considering all the difficulties of the situation it reflects credit on those concerned that there is any trade at all.

SILLADAR CAVALRY.

The "Englishman":—A blow, which many will think a very heavy one, has recently fallen on the Silladar Cavalry system. An integral part of the system is that the regiment shall be self-supporting in the matter of transport and thus always ready to move at the shortest notice on whatever service required. This system has now been altered, and though a regiment keeps up its transport, in peace time; immediately war breaks out it hands in its transport to the nearest Government depot, and takes over Government transport and pack saddles. Theoretically there is nothing against this: the regiment merely changes one set of animals and pack saddles for a other; but in practice one or two serious problems arise. In the first place we lose with a stroke one of the brightest features of the Silladar cavalry, the absolute readness to move: for though the exchange of animals sounds easy enough it is in many cases a very lengthy process. Judging from the Zakka Khel and Momand Expeditions it might in fact take from a fortnight to three weeks to get a regiment off; which under the present Silladar system could start in a few hours. Again no arrangements appear to have been made for recompensing the regiment, for the mules thus arbitrarily taken by Government, It must be remembered that mules in a Silladar Cavalry regiment are the private property of the regiment, and have been bought and paid for in hard cash by the men. The average price of these mules is about Rs. 200 and there are three hundred odd in each regiment. Roughly speaking it would cost half a lakh of rupees for Government to buy up the mules of the regiment, and consequently about 20 lakhs, to buy up all the mules in all the Silladar Cavalry regiments, on a general mobilization being ordered. The question is whether an innovation which must be intensely distasteful to the Silladar Cavalry and very costly to the State, without apparently improving efficiency, is a very wise measure.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The "Indian Daily News":—It is understood that the scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions, outlined by Sir Harvey Adamson on the debate on the Budget, on March 27th last, was communicated to the Government of Bengal and Eastern Bengal almost simultaneously. In a covering letter, the Government of India pointed out that the scheme was such as to secure the preservation of the public peace and the maintenance of the authority of the District officer. It was also claimed that the scheme, by relieving the District officer of functions, some of which he rarely exercised while others are of comparatively unimportance, would matterially strengthen his position as the resposible representative of the Government. The Government of India concluded by asking for the opinion of the two Local Governments as to the feasibility of introducing into selected districts, by way of experiment, the plan of separation suggested together with an estimate of the cost of the experiment in each of the districts selected and a statement of the modifications in the existing law that would be required for this purpose. We believe the Bengal Government are consulting public bodies on the Government of India's scheme, which will eventually be brought into operation by an act of the Legislature providing that in districts to which it may by notification be applied certain provisions of various Acts shall be read subject to certain modications.

ANTIQUATED LONDON.

The "Indian Daily News":—No Exhibition being complete without a flesh creeper of some sort, the Franco-British Exhibition has found one in the Flip flap which is to replace the Great Wheel and the Eiffel Tower. It consists of a sort of pair of huge compasses with their points in the air but mounted on separate axes. At the end of the points are the cars covered in with wire netting into which 48 human beings are admitted and they are hung like the cars on the great wheel. When the passengers are once in, the leg of the compass rises majestically to about 200 feet and then comes to earth on the other end of the semi-circle, the two legs cross in their various careers, and the passengers can see each other's sensations, which is part of the fun. We are afraid to say how many tons of steel and concrete are contained in this infernal machine, but the ground ends are counterpoised of with about 100 tons of concrete, The entire journey round the semi-circle takes, we read, 2 1/2 minutes, during which the passenger can enjoy himself or scream, or faint as it suits him or her. At all events the passenger cannot get out till the flip flap arrives at the other end. For a fine creepy sensation, however, there is nothing like a good bomb, and London seems quite a sleepy hollow in this go ahead world.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Coswell Rd., London, Eng.

MICHAEL DAVITT AND THE BOERS.

Story of an Amazing Plot.

"Apropos" of a volume entitled "Michael Davitt, Revolutionary Agitator and Labour Leader," by F. Sheehy-Skeffington, which has just been published in London, the following remarkable article by "Pat" appears in the "Saturday Review":—

"My diaries are not to be published as such and in no instance without my wife's premission," writes the chivalrous conspirator in his will. He provides also against "anything harsh . . . about any person dead or alive," but narrows the immunity to those that have "worked for Ireland." The document winds up by appointing "my wife, Mary Davitt, the sole executrix to this will." Nothing could be clearer than his dying wish that Mrs. Davitt might as far as possible control the publication of matter relating to his life; but I am in a position to state, directly from himself, that he never intended any such reservation as regards his outlook for the future of Ireland, which was even more interesting than his life, and much more constructive. Quite in the spirit of his last wish, and within a few months after his death, Mrs Davitt expressly disclaimed all sanction for the book just issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin and she had published her protest nearly a year before its appearance. The corpse was hardly cold when our hurried author raised the controversy over it, and now again he constructively challenges the widow to single combat. We need not say more as to

DAVITT'S PLANS AND MR. DILLON.

Davitt was the most fascinating of all my friends, and our friendship was not merely political. His plans for the future were arranged between him and me alone. The last appointment he ever made was to visit me at home. When his last illness came we were working together for a book on Irish education. I was to edit the new paper for which he was then preparing. I once asked him to send a communication to Mr. Sheehy-Skeffington and I conveyed it. That was the only connexion I ever knew between the biographer and his subject. We need not say more as to fitness.

The writing is—well, I will quote one phrase—'For the effectuation of this purpose," We need not say more as to style.

Often in his later years, and again just before his death, Davitt detailed his purposes to me, asking me to communicate these to our countrymen when he was gone. Before doing so, I should in courtesy consult Mrs. Davitt, but she was in mourning. Besides, the newspapers had announced "A Message to the Irish People," through Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who has neither denied the "message" nor communicated it. He speaks best who speaks last, and I hereby call on Mr. Dillon either to disclose the dead man's injunctions or to deny them. Mr. Dillon could not associate himself with Davitt's policy and hold his seat in Parliament beyond the next election. He might announce the "message," and disclaim sympathy, but that also would have its dangers, with Davitt's policy at present so rapidly destroying Mr. Dillon's party in the minds of the Irish people. The choice between discrediting silence and destructive speech is not pleasant, but, in fairness to all concerned, a gentleman of Mr. Dillon's experience ought to find some way out of the difficulty. There were two Davitts, the turbulent genius of political freedom, clouding a fine intellect in a fierce temperament accentuated by almost unbearable sufferings, with the sad resu't of displacing reflection for conflict in the ethics of social life; and the man whom we know playing with his children, the gentle father, the chivalrous friend, of whom George Moore observes, "Davitt had

THE MANNERS OF A PRINCE—

or rather the manners a prince ought to have." This better Davitt, the real man, the soul great enough to have survived so much evil, remains unknown unless to a few of us; and, if but in fairness to him we all hope that Mrs. Davitt will some day provide for a real biography.

For the reasons stated, I have abstained from publishing anything about Davitt since his death, and I do so now merely to protest against the unfairness of this book to his memory and character, especially the chapter which purports to tell the remarkable story of his connexion with the Boer war, in which he is presented as a rebel after having taken the oath of allegiance in Parliament without one word about the fact that he lived to regret his part in the dramatic enterprise which all but started a European war.

Davitt went to the Transvaal ostensibly as a newspaper correspondent, financed by Mr. Hearst, of the "New York Journal," who, with his eye on the Presidency, saw the electioneering value of the Irish-American vote, but the real aim was nothing less than to bring the war into Europe, with this country alone on the one side, and at least France against her, leaving the Boers free to overrun the whole of British South Africa. The details were settled through an Irish American acting for Mr. Hearst in London. The support of prominent French statesmen was secured—Vive l'entente cordiale! In view of Gremany, the whole scheme looked like madness for France but even that was met; the conspirators, approached the German Foreign Office, and got an assurance of "support, or at least neutrality." We can now more clearly understand Davitt's motive in retiring from Parliament, and how he was occupied during the interval until he left for the front.

RECRUITING IN FRANCE.

On his way he spent some time in France, and before leaving had secured the promise of seventy thousand Volunteers for the Boers, nearly all from the well trained reserves; he had also got ships to carry them and their commissariat, "most of these actually inside the Mediterranean already." The immediate difficulty now was that the seventy thousand, when volunteering, had stipulated that Villebois de Mareuil, then in the field, should return to France put himself at their head, and take them into action. The attraction of the man, the character of the soldier, and the fact that he had himself volunteerd, made the stipulation reasonable, and Davitt left France to bring him back, sending such press messages as might help to disguise his real mission. The fact that most of his messages were never published, after all they had cost, corroborates the narrative, and suggests that he would ba monarch of American Republicanism, knew the nature of the enterprise he was financing; but to anyone that knew him well, Davitt's word in a matter of fact requires no corroboration.

These seventy thousand citizen soldiers with Fashoda fresh in their minds saw the project merely as a means to strike a blow "pour la France" in South Africa but the leaders' view of it was very different and much deeper. Davitt at least never expected that his volunteers could reach the scene of war. With the British Navy in the mail unoccupied but doubly watchful for events, how could these French transports find their way from Marseilles to Lorenzo Marquez? It was absurd but it satisfied the seventy thousand, and plans of a campaign are seldom confided to "the man that carries the gun." The French ships would be caught on the way, and then, with Germany abetting or contracted out, the French statesman supporting the plot would press France to an ultimatum. "What a chance," growls our "Nationlist" biographer, "for Ireland to wring from her tyrant's difficulties, etc." Such is the melodrama that continues to embitter Anglo-Irish interests, for no higher motive than histrionic noteriety. A whole constituency without a rebel among them, and without one man who believes in rebellion, will always vote for the playboy who comes in the most

REBELLIOUS MAKE-UP;

and, still more curious, the puzzle is prolonged by the inherent conservatism of the Irish people, who, long after they have survived the spirit and purpose of rebellion, continue its shape and language in their conduct of public life, with their journalism and oratory a long drawn-out lie.

Davitt spent three days parleying with Villebois de Mareuil, but could not move him to the purpose; and then this brave and brilliant soldier, of a brave and brilliant race, with a few chance companies of nondescript infantry, rushed headlong to obvious and apparently aimless death. Suicide? Who knows? In any case, "cherchez la femme." There is always a woman in an Irish crisis, and she is always the determining factor whether in Paris, in Hove, or at the Court of King McMurragh; and, at home in Ireland, with all his melodrama, there is always in our rebel a feminine flaccidity waiting to break into real bravery at places like Pieters Hill, in the service of the British army. The Irish at home are never their real selves, always presenting themselves in terms of the unreal, accommodating their conduct to what they neither feel nor think. Hence the difficulty of "understanding" them. They blame the "stupidity" of the British understanding, and they understand themselves still less.

Before Davitt touched England again he found out that a dossier of his adventure had been prepared by the Secret Service, and he expected to be thrown into prison for the rest of his life; but with the fine

STOLIDITY OF BRITISH TORYISM

the Government let him go home and stay at home with his wife and children at Dalkey, where he thought over his last enterprise against the Empire, told me it was the biggest blunder of his life, and laid the plans of a campaign for the rest of his days, fighting with mental and moral weapons only. I used to take great pride in his selection of me as Commander-in-Chief of the new rebellion, and we had already done considerable recruiting when he found fatal blood poisoning in his lower jaw. Locking the required reputation in political melodrama to continue the real tragedy, I retired to the bog, and, like Fabius, waited for a better time, which appears to be approaching. There is no country in the world like Ireland for a mental and moral fighting man—provided that he has a sense of humour.

After Davitt came "Colonel" Lynch, who found his way into penal servitude, and, to get him out, Mrs. Lynch appealed to—Davitt! "What!" said the forgiven plotter, "appealing to a man who might have been in along with him!" "Well, I don't understand," said the woman, "but I was advised to come to you." He thought, then wrote a letter to his friend Sir Thomas Lipton, to this effect: "If I were a friend of the King, as you are, I would ask him to release the only Irish political prisoner in his Majesty's custody this coming Christmas." Sir Thomas took the rebel's letter to the King, and Lynch was with his wife for Christmas. I do not know of a more generously royal act in contemporary history; and if those who still call themselves rebels have really any thought for the good of Ireland they might at least consider it.

I have told the story of Davitt's connexion with the war as I got it directly from himself. He confided it to me on the understanding that it should never be published merely for "copy," and that I should hold it ready against

POSSIBLE MISCHIEF,

such as the clumsy version of it now given in the book mentioned. His objection to its publication was not personal, but because of its probable effect in increasing British distrest of Irishmen, to Ireland's disadvantage; and he particularly wished that it should never be published at all without a statement of his regret for the whole adventure, a regret which, he confessed, was deepened by the conduct of the King, in whom he had found his own magnanimity more than matched.

Incidentally I have made a sketch of Davitt's character, and I am not satisfied with the apparent self-contradictions of its psychology; but I must stick to the tacts as I got them observing only that Davitt, like the rest of us Irishmen, had the fatal gift of opposing his better self, and of suppressing the personal qualities for which everybody that ever knew him loved him. Privately, he was as gentle and as pliant as he was harsh and implacable in public. The only approach to a quarrel I ever had with him was when I said, I would not take the oath of allegiance to the King and go plotting for the King's enemies." It was hard, perhaps rude, and Davitt had been touched by the King's generosity. He made great sacrifices, but by far the greatest was in levelling the vision of his grand individuality to the convenience of the mob, which is never really raised except by people who keep well above it.

The British statesman may ask—"Is it possible to trust any Irishman?" I will answer—It is not wise to trust an Irisnman whom you have treated with cruelty.

According to a Staits paper, the King of Siam has been much impressed by the excellent manner in which various vessels for the Siamese Navy have been built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, and has sent nine princes and nobles, including a younger brother of His Majesty and a son of the Foreign Minister, to Kobe, to study shipbuilding at the dockyard. The Siamese, whose age range from sixteen to twenty-four, have already commenced work. They study Japanese, English and the theory of shipbuilding, etc., in the morning and work in the dockyard in the afternoon. They are expected to remain there for several years.

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference he is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never *"just as good"*—although always termed *"quite as good."*

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

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A WORKING GIRLS' FLOWER FARM.

On the outskirts of New York City, U.S.A., is a working girls' week-end flower farm, combined with a summer camp writes Annesley Kenealy in the "Daily Mail." Three years ago their half-acre was but a rough unbroken plot of waste land. But the energy and enthusiasm of some twenty town-bred working girls have made a wilderness of flowers and foliage where formerly only rank grass grew.

It is an astonishing fact that during their first summer season these girl gardeners produced rather more than £80 worth of flowers. But they do not sell their wares. They banded together to break and cultivate this waste ground, which is given to them rent-free, so that they might grow flowers for distribution among their "hard luck" brothers and sisters in the New York hospitals and homes for incurables,

They are known popularly as "The Dollies," being members of the "Dolly Madison Club," an organisation of working girls on the east side of New York.

On Saturdays and Sundays throughout the spring and summer they may be seen working industriously with spade and for—for to dig they are not ashamed, They have no money to offer to their less fortunate brethren in New York. But they give willingly of the labour of their hands, "working in the sun and rain and sprouting grain" to such vigorous purpose as enables them to distribute each season some 10,000 big bunches of sweet-smelling flowers to sickly little children in the hot city slums to hospital patients and cripples who spend their sweltering summer in closed-in courts and alleys.

In the beginning these practical young philanthropists broke the ground themselves, Divided into three shifts they formed one detachment of workers with the hoe, another of spaders and lastly came the girls with the rakes.

Each week-end they come out from the stuffy, mean streets in which they live and work in a sunlit flower-strewn garden. They enjoy the clean wholesome savour of the good earth, and all that therein grows. Their bodies are strengthened by a healthy open-air life and light garden work. Their spirits are uplifted and upraised by the kindness and self-sacrifice underlying their labours of love.

LIFE UNDER CANVAS.

But they have not transformed a wild tangle of weeds into a beautiful flower garden in the martyr spirit of self-elected saints. They combine a pleasant Saturday to Monday picnic with good works. By saving up and clubbing together they have pitched two big, comfortable, rainproof tents in the midst of their flowery wilderness. One of these tents, fitted with small folding cots, serves as a dormitory. The second, furnished with wooden benches and tables, forms a "parlour" and dining-hall in wet whether. A small oil stove suffices for the making of tea and coffee and to heat up the simple picnic provender brought down in a basket by each of the "Dollies."

Come rain or shine, the girls thoroughly enjoy their life under canvas. In fine weather they cook and take their meals in the open air. A Saturday to Monday of this sort braces them up for the coming weeks's work and sends back anæmic, ailing city girls refreshed with a store of clean air and sunshine, and higher, purer ideals of life. Early to bed and up at peep of day to set to work on their flower farm is the programme of the Dolly Club. Throughout the summer weeks, too, the members frequently go out in the evening to water the plants to pick and pack up consignments of flowers for the city's sick.

This interesting camp of feminine floriculturists is under the superintendence of a lady skilled in gardening, who gives her services to the good cause. She has laid out the farm in ten allotments, two girls working to each plot, seeds and seedling being sent by people interested in the scheme.

These gardens are neither long nor wide, but are high and deep so far as results on character are concerned. In "blossom time" it is a charming sight to watch these city girls standing almost knee-deep in flowers reaping and gathering up into bunches the fragrant harvest of their sowing and tilling. Flowers grow luxuriantly and to a great height in the American climate. And this flower farm forms a striking colour scheme-tulips and narcissi, cannas, columbines, and hollyhocks each in their season. Gay pink geraniums blossom in profusion side by side with phlox, china pinks, and the humble marigold, "all a-grewin,' all a-blowin."

The earth of this picturesque little farm brings forth abundantly under the fostering care of the Dolly girls, some of whom spend their summer holiday of one to two weeks "in camp." Often they ask a little sickly child or two to share their homely hospitality and build up health and strength in the sunshine. Many a tired working girl friend is invited out to the Flower Farm for a week-end "Dutch Treat"—that is to say, she brings her own provisions and contributes her mite to the very small running expenses of housekeeping under canvas. It is part of the code that each such girl guest shall "chip right in" and help to plant, water, and tend the flower garden. Many friends and relations of the members come out on Sunday afternoons for a few hours "in the country" among the flowers. And each must take a spade or rake and help this tiny farm to yield a rich harvest of sweet-smelling produce.

To grow things is a liberal education: it teaches constancy and patience over small details. The girls learn many a moral lesson with the sprouting of their seeds. To inspire them with such an industrious spirit of helpfulness to others in their holiday hours is something accomplished, something done.

Such a scheme for combining healthful physical exercise with kindly philanthropy forms an admirable type of a working girl's country holiday. Similar flower-growing might be accomplished by the boys and girls who spend their holidays in summer and seaside camps, an hour or two a day sufficing to keep a garden in flourishing, flowery order. In itself a small farm of this type constitutes a practical and healthful Fresh Air Fund. And there is plenty of free land which could be acquired for such a beneficent purpose.

These generous and kind-hearted girls have taken a waste plot and turned it into a fertile piece of fair earth. They have accomplished the practical end of producing £80 worth of flowers where nothing grew before, and in the background of their bodily labours they have built up an inspiring ideal. They have brought beauty and perfume into dreamy, dead-level lives, the sunshine of being remembered and cared for into many a hopeless heart. Each girl who has cheerfully put her best with hoe or rake into these little flower plots has, perhaps unconsciously, risen and lived up to the aspiration:

"If so the sweetness of the wheat
Into my soul might pass,
And the clear courage of the grass."

The Zemindar of Odayarpalayam, in the Trichinopoly District, has given a donation of Rs. 1,150 to the Veterinary Hospital at Trichinopoly, in which Mr. Dalrymple-Hay takes very keen interest. Some of the Indian gentlemen residing in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts have responded liberally to the appeal for help made on behalf of the institution, among the donors being the Ranees of Tanjore. Mr. Thota Ramasawmy Chetty, of Trichinopoly, the Pandarsannadhi of Tiruvadhorai, and Rao Bahadur Anasawamy o'Tuvar, of Ukkadai.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A.

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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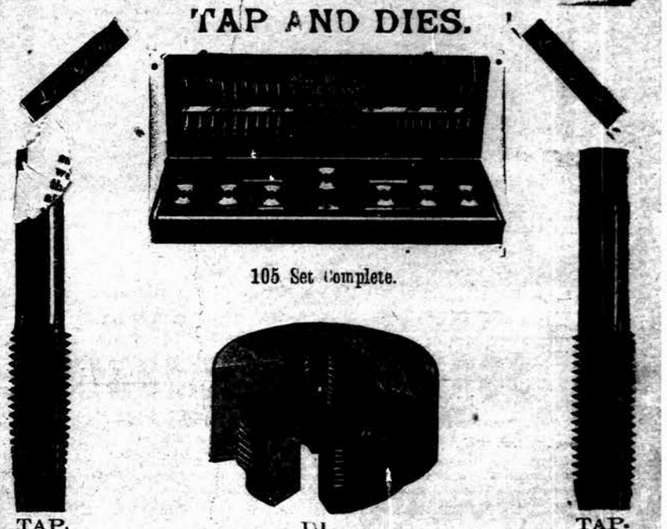

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

COTTON BALES CLAIMED ON RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

In the Bombay High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight heard the suit brought by Nemchand Manaji and seven others carrying on business under the name of Lallubhai Govindji, against Mr. R. D. Setna, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Narsi Natha and Dhanji Narsi, who traded as Thackersey Dhanji; the G. I. P. Railway Company; and Narsi Natha and Dhunji Narsi, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the first defendant may be ordered to deliver up 97 bales of cotton to them, or in default, the first and second defendants, or one or other of them, be ordered to pay the value of the bales to the plaintiffs; that the defendants may be ordered to pay to plaintiffs such sum as the Court may deem fit by way of compensation and damages for the wrongful acts of the defendants; that it may be declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to a lien on the said bales to the extent of Rs. 9,000, etc. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Kirkpatrick and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the second defendant. The third and fourth defendants were represented by the first defendant.

The plaintiffs said they are merchants and commission agents, and were employed as such by the firm of Thackersey Dhanji, at Raver in the Khandesh District, to sell cotton on their behalf in Bombay. Thackersey Dhunji consigned cotton to the plaintiffs from time to time, and either drew hundies or received cash advances against such cotton, the plaintiffs honouring such hundies or making such cash advances after receipt of the railway receipts relative to such cotton; and the plaintiffs, on receipt of the railway receipts, used to pay freight for and take delivery of the goods from the railway company and used to sell the cotton in the plaintiffs' own name. In April 1907, the plaintiffs received a railway receipt for 82 bales of cotton, and on the security of the bales advanced a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Thackersey Dhunji. In the same month they made a further advance of Rs. 4,000 on the security of the said bales and a further consignment of 17 bales. Plaintiffs received a railway receipt relative to 15 out of the 17 bales. The said 97 bales were consigned through the second defendant, and arrived in Bombay in due course. Plaintiffs applied for delivery of the 97 bales, but the second defendant wrongfully refused to give delivery to the plaintiffs though delivery was frequently demanded. The second defendant eventually delivered the 97 bales to the first defendant, who wrongfully claimed possession of the bales as acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the firm of Thackersey Dhanji, which was adjudicated insolvents on the 1st May 1907. Railway receipts are instruments of title to goods, and are universally so recognised by merchants and the trade; and the plaintiffs were in possession of the receipts with the consent of the owners of the 97 bales, for valuable consideration. The first defendant was not entitled to the possession of the bales, and the second defendant was wrong in giving possession of the bales to the first defendant, and was bound to hand over the bales to the plaintiffs, who had advanced large sums of money against them, and were the consignees thereof, and held the railway receipts. Plaintiffs' claim against the goods amounted to Rs. 9,552-14-6.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that under the circumstances of the case he was legally entitled to take possession of the 97 bales of cotton, and he did not act wrongfully in doing so.

On proper accounts being taken, instead of anything being found due to the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 1,705-10-9 would be found due from the plaintiffs to the insolvents; and this defendant counter-claimed for the same.

The second defendant, the Railway Company, said that various notices were received by them not to deliver the bales of cotton. By reason of the notices and of the failure of the plaintiffs' firm to comply with the lawful requisitions of the Company, it could not give delivery of the goods until the 30th April, on which day the Goods Superintendent received an order of the Bombay Small Causes Court attaching the goods before judgment, which attachment was not removed till the 14th May. The first defendant, by his letter of 1st May, claimed delivery of the bales of cotton as belonging to the insolvents and as vested in him by order of the Insolvency Court, etc.

The hearing was proceeded with.

summing up. Their Lordship's cited and commented on several points indicated by the learned counsel for the accused. Among them was the point that the poison, hydrocyanic acid, was in the accused's shop, and with the properties of it the accused, as a chemist, must have been very well acquainted. But this was a pregnant fact, which any Judge would point out to the jury, notwithstanding the circumstance that this acid was procurable in any other chemist's shop in Ahmedabad. Another point was that the residue in the tumbler could not be of soda-water, because it was pink-coloured; therefore, it must be raspberry; and if that was so, the witness Gendal must have been telling a false story. At the trial, counsel for the defence had strenuously challenged Gendal's evidence from the point of Gendal being the real murderer. Where there was such a strong attack, the point of whether the finid was pink or otherwise could not have prejudiced the accused in any way, granting that the Judge did omit to point it out to the jury. The remaining point was with reference to the concluding paragraph of the Judge's notes of charge, in which he appeared to have stated to the jury, as a bribe to them as counsel for the accused had contended, to find the accused guilty, that in cases like the present one of circumstantial evidence, it was not the practice of the Calcutta High Court, nor of the Bombay High Court, nor of the Ahmedabad Sessions Court, to inflict upon an accused the extreme penalty of the law. Their Lordships were of opinion that although it was not desirable for a Judge to make observations of this kind in his summing up, it could not be said in the present case to have amounted to a misdirection occasioning a failure of justice. There was ample evidence in the case to justify the conviction of the accused. The Sessions Judge had dealt with the case with the greatest care and thoroughness and there was no failure of justice occasioned by any passage in his summing up.

The appeal was dismissed.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

Land Taken for the G. I. P. Railway.

On the Original Side of the High Court on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod heard a reference made to the Court by Mr. R. W. Murphy, Special Land Acquisition Officer, in a matter between Government and P. S. Nunes, for the determination of the amount of compensation for a plot of land at Mahim, the acquisition of which for the G. I. P. Railway C. and W. Depot was ordered by Government in a notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 10 Aug. 1905. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Dinshah and Co., appeared for the claimant: and Mr. Branson, Advocate General and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown.

The Special Land Acquisition Officer, in his reference to the Court, said that the property consists of land measuring 9,190 square yards, belonging to the claimant and mortgaged to F. X. Dias. No one else appeared to be interested in the land. Nothing was paid for damages under sections 5 and 17. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 7,013-6-2, i.e., Rs. 6,605-5-0 to the claimant and Rs. 408-1-2 to Government. The award was published on the 25th March 1907 and the claimant accepted the amount of compensation under protest. The property belonged to the claimant's father, C. D. Nunes, who died in 1897. He left two sons and one daughter, and the heirs were entitled to one-third share each.

The reference was applied for by the claimant for the reasons that Mr. Murphy was wrong in holding that the land was of little value for building purposes, and in excluding from consideration the potentialities of the land; that he was wrong in holding that the land was not attractive and ripe for building; and wrong in holding that the only way in which the land would possibly be developed would be by a Syndicate, Building Society, or other similar body to take up the whole area. The award was not based on any evidence in the case. The Special Officer was wrong in considering that the land was from four to five months in the year little more than a swamp, that it was not easy of access, and that the means of access were inadequate. He was wrong in holding that there were no internal roads. He had based his award upon wrong data and wrong principles. He was, moreover, wrong in basing his award upon sales and purchases made after the Improvement Trust Notification of 1899. He was wrong in taking into consideration sales and purchases in the neighbourhood without going into the particulars of each such sale.

The matter was proceeded with.

There are several other claims in respect of land in the neighbourhood, on his Lordship's board.

ADMINISTRATION OF POISON BY A DOCTOR.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeal of Manecklal Mulji, a Brahmin medical practitioner, who had been sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. Dayaran Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on conviction on a charge of causing the death of Mohanlal Trikamlal, on the 7th, January, by administering to him hydrocyanic acid in soda-water.

Mr. Robertson, with Mr. T. R. Desai, Pleader, appeared for the accused; Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai, Acting Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

In the course of his summing up, the Sessions Judge informed the jury that there was a Persian proverb which ascribed murders and heavy litigations to three causes, viz., "Zar" or lucre; "Zamin" or land; and "Zan" or love. The prosecution averred that these three disturbing factors were present in this case in connection with the accused. Narmada was a woman with whom the accused and the deceased were both friendly. The deceased had bought a house for her; but the accused, by means of physical violence, got the property conveyed to him by her. The deceased pitied Namada's plight; he said the accused had rendered her a beggar, and he wanted that the accused should pay her the price of the house, about Rs. 600.

The deceased, it appeared from the evidence, was the agent of the Victoria Iron Works of Ahmedabad which had a capital of Rs. 80,000. He was himself worth about Rs. 15,000. At the time of his going out of the house, the deceased had on his person two diamond rings, a diamond collar stud, a gold chain, a gold armlet, and so forth, worth about Rs. 1,000. They were all missing, when his body was brought home in a conveyance. The deceased and the accused were friends.

The accused had applied to the High Court for a re-trial on the grounds of misdirection and of non-direction on the part of the Judge in his

question had not been proved as required by the law. Coming to the evidence, counsel said that in this case the Crown called witnesses not to depose to the truth, but to prove the case for the prosecution. As to Mr. Joshi's evidence, counsel remarked that on reading it closely one could find that he was saying things against his convictions. He showed a certain amount of animus and it seemed as if he had bartered away his conscience. During his cross-examination he frequently took shelter under the plea that the answer sought from him was a State secret. Counsel submitted that, read in the light of the cross-examination of Mr. Joshi with regard to the translations, the article was absolutely inoffensive. It was monstrous that a paper of forty-four years, which was read in a little place like Thana, which had a circulation of only 300 copies, and against which nothing had been said until now, should be dragged into this court because it had made a mistake which many papers in Bombay had committed. Counsel asked the Court also to take into consideration the fact that in his editorial note the accused had disapproved of all that was stated in the circular.

Mr. Bowen in replying said that in this case the accused had published a grosaly seditious circular. It was not published inadvertently. The accused had deliberately translated it in Marathi in order to give it the widest circulation among his readers. The intention of the accused was clearly shown by the editorial note which appeared in the same paper. Counsel for the accused occupied most of his time in abusing one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Davar objected to the word "abuse." He submitted that what he had said was only criticism.

Continuing, Mr. Bowen said that counsel's remarks against Mr. Joshi were all the more unjustifiable in view of the fact that the translations were not made by Mr. Joshi. Counsel had taken up much time over the translations, and had really missed the point of the case. The whole point of the case was the publication of the circular. At one time Mr. Davar mentioned that it was a technical offence. Mr. Bowen contended that that was not the case. He said that in this case there were no extenuating circumstances at all, because the accused had in an article published in the same issue stated that some of the facts in the circular were true and deserved to be pondered over after perusal. The circular clearly contained many false statements which were adopted and approved by the accused.

Mr. Davar said that he had never suggested that what was in the circular was true. If his client was guilty of publishing that circular he was technically guilty. This was a circular which had been published in other newspapers and nothing was done to them.

Mr. Bowen said that two papers were produced in the Court in which this circular had also been published. These papers had reproduced it under the headings of "Sedition Rampant" and "Sedition is Abroad." That made all the difference. Mr. Bowen then proceeded to deal with the statements in the circular. He contended that it was false and libellous to say that the trustees in England were prohibited from buying promissory notes of the Government of India, that the Government would not pay their past debts, that the Government had obtained money from the people on false pretences, and that the Government were thieves.

Mr. Bowen had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned till Monday.

THE BANDRA ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th instant "Ratepayer" writes:—"In most places advantage is taken of the rains to repair the public roads. In Bandra nothing is being done in this direction, and the main roads are in a lamentable state of disrepair, with a surface of bare sharp stones playing havoc with rubber tyres"—to which the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Bandora Municipality has given in your issue of the 17th instant a straightforward reply. But being on old resident of Bandra a word from me would not be out of place. During the last 25 years I have been observing that the past Managing Committees have been devoting their particular attention and energies, nay sinews-of-war, in metalling the Main (Hill) Road almost every year, as this is a road used by the gentry of Bandra, and thus scant attention was then shown by them in metalling other roads, and the state of these roads was then better imagined than described. The present Managing Committee began to work earnestly, and before the two years of their term are out, all the roads have been overhauled, even the roads in the corners, which were left unmetalled for some years. So far the Municipal barge has steered well. Moreover, from the inception of the Bandra Municipality the townsmen of Bandra have never seen an energetic and painstaking Chairman like Mr. E. A. Corke peregrinating the town, without compensation (I hope his services will not be overlooked by Government), every morning and occasionally in the evenings, and seeing personally to the needs of this charming and flourishing town of Bandra. The present Managing Committee and Mr. Corke its Chairman in particular deserve warm congratulations for the many improvements effected by them. In giving out these facts I do not hold a brief either for Mr. Corke or for the Managing Committee, but I do this because they have covered the ground, as far as improvements in Bandra are concerned, far ahead of the definct or past Managing Committees.—Yours, etc.

IN NUBIBUS.

We sometimes come across startling bits of information in official publications. The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, in his inspection notes on the Gudyattim Municipality, complains of the nuisance caused by numbers of pigs kept by Woddas. The Chairman, commenting upon the complaint, says:—"All the stray pigs are stabbed under the orders of District Magistrate for a period of three months in each year and steps are always taken to keep them away out of the town."

Now that a change has been effected in the postage stamps of Ceylon, the "Times of Ceylon" writes, the following figures may be of general interest and of especial interest to those who make a hobby of stamp-collecting:—"The hope that the Ceylon stamps just discarded may, in the near future, become comparatively scarce, will not be realised. For several years to come the old 5 cents and 6 cents will be common. In 1904 an alteration was made in the water-mark, and at that time what is known as the multiple water-mark was introduced. The number of stamps issued with the multiple water-mark we have alone been able to obtain, but even these are enormous. During these three years there were issued of the 5 cents 35,115,748 stamps and of the 6 cents 4,117,680. In revenue this shows approximately, Rs. 17,55,787 for the former and Rs. 2,47,060 for the latter. This water-mark was used until early in the present year when it was superseded by the new dyes.

POLICE COURT.

THE ARUNODAYA CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Dhondu Kashinath Phadke editor and publisher of the "Arunodaya," a Marathi newspaper printed in Thana, is charged with publishing a circular under the heading of "A Grave Warning" in the issue of the paper of the 5th April, and thereby bringing or attempting to bring into hatred or contempt or exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection against Government. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. J. D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. M. R. Bodas, Pleader, defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Davar inquired if, as the case stood at present, the accused was charged in regard to both the editorial and the circular. If this point was settled, counsel said it would probably result in curtailment of his remarks.

His Worship said the charge against the accused would be confined to the publication of the circular: the editorial would be treated as evidence showing the intention of the accused.

Mr. Davar then said that if the accused was acquitted on the charge of publishing the editorial, he was perfectly willing to plead guilty to the technical offence of publishing the circular.

Mr. Bowen said that in the event of the defence adopting the course suggested by counsel, he would say that the prosecution considered that the accused had committed a serious offence in publishing the circular and that they were going to ask for an exemplary sentence.

Mr. Davar then proceeded to address the Court on behalf of the accused. He said his first and strongest point in this case was that the publication in Bombay of the issue of the "Arunodaya" in

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Professor Wellinkar's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, a meeting was held on Saturday last, at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, when Professor N.G. Wellinkar, M. A., LL.B., delivered a most interesting and informing lecture on "National Education in England," confining his observations to the education of men. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Basil Scott, presided. The hall was crowded with a large and appreciative audience. The lecturer said that his remarks must be scrapy and unsystematic, being based upon the impressions he formed during his visits to the several educational institutions in England, while he was touring there. He divided his subject into three main heads. Elementary education, Secondary, and Higher or University education.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The lecturer said that education in England was mainly conducted with a view to produce not mere scholars or pedants, but to make practical citizens so as to make them fit to carry on the work of the Empire. Consequently every child of whatever capacity, means or social position had a ready source of education, fitting him for a suitable career in life. The education was a source of enjoyment to the children, the school-house was generally very big and provided for every convenience of daily life. Both the teacher and the taught spent the largest part of the day in the school-house. This led to a cultivation of the social sense which survived through life. The methods of teaching were constantly undergoing a change in the Western world. The Germans laid stress upon precision, regularity and method, while the Englishmen did not neglect these qualities. Their principal object was to develop individuality and character.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Speaking of Secondary education, the lecturer observed that there was no attempt merely at giving purely literary education, and consequently Secondary education was so arranged as to lead to Scientific, Technical or Professional branches of education. It was supposed, said the lecturer, that the English student enjoyed so much liberty so as not to be consistent with the maintenance of strict discipline, but it was true of the English student more than any of his species in the civilized world, that he enjoyed authority and found consistent with liberty. He desired the Indian students to take a special note of this feature of the system of education in England. The spirit of liberty in England grew up and shaped out into authority, because the student knew very well that if he submitted to authority in the lower forms, he would in his turn exercise authority when he rose to the top form.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

In regard to University education, the lecturer said he would consider the question in two parts. First the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; secondly the new Universities of Birmingham, Manchester and so forth. As to the first, he observed that there were three steps of gradation in the learning there viz, "Culture," "Scholarship" and "Research." The last was for the select few whose activity may be very intense in quality, but was necessarily confined to a very small number. Next came Scholarship of which there was much more in Oxford and Cambridge than in any other University in the world, but this also was restricted to a not much larger number than in the previous case. The large bulk of University graduates and under-graduates were anxious to acquire general culture and having regard to the system and method of teaching in these Universities, it was impossible that an under-graduate, however wanting in studiousness, could come out of the University at the end of a three-year stay without a considerable amount of culture. As to the new Universities, their object was to impart highly specialised and technical knowledge. The social and economic conditions in England have made this kind of learning a necessity in modern times and these Universities are bound to attract larger students in the future.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

The lecturer said that he did not come forward to give definite opinions on the subject, but to lay before the public general impressions as he formed them. He would mention a few of formative and creative ideas at the root of the English education as he understood them. The first, he said, was the development of the social sense. Students were brought together so long and so often in the school and college that a healthy social feeling was engendered. The second was that authority was made consistent with liberty, so that when a boy grew up to manhood, he was not puzzled or dazzled by the authority which was placed in his hand. The third was the development of aesthetic sense. As in Greece of old, greater attention was being paid at present to beauty of form and expression. Students are compelled to go through physical exercises for the express purpose of acquiring the beauty of bodily form. In several schools, especially of girls, music and painting are made compulsory. And the last but not the least was the development of character. The principal aim of English education is to develop all the qualities in the students in a practical way, which go to make up character. Little faith is put in direct moral teaching and the student is left to develop a keen sense of duty by fighting his way in the rough, the tough and the tumble of life.

The learned President, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, observed that the one key, the principal clue to understand all that Professor Wellinkar has said, was that the aim of English education was progress of the individual, the society and the nation. The chief aim of Eastern education, as it was imparted in this country before English education was introduced, was to prepare the student to turn his back against the world and soon to retire from it. New ideals have been happily introduced in this country which are already bearing fruit. In conclusion he wished every success to the Society and the noble work it was doing.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President and said that the presence of a gentleman of the position Mr. Justice Scott in gatherings like these was an effective means of creating greater sympathy and good feeling between the English and Indian Communities.

Recently one of the Police Delegates in Rio de Janeiro was called upon to give a judgment almost as difficult as that of Solomon. Two ladies claimed the same parrot as belonging to them, and, accompanied by some twenty of their friends, repaired to the Delegacy for the settlement of their claims. On the Delegate asking one of the ladies for the facts, five of her friends volunteered information at the same time. When peace had been restored, the Delegate discovered that one party declared that the parrot said certain words and the other that its vocabulary was quite different. The parrot meanwhile maintained a stony silence. The Delegate then hit on the brilliant idea of detaining the parrot until it spoke, with the promise to hand it over to the party whose vocabulary it employed. Latest advices state that the parrot is still speechless!

THE MILL RIOTS.

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Contrary to all expectations the Bombay millhands who were out on strike on Friday, resumed work on Saturday morning with the exception of the men employed in the Crescent Mill, known as the Damodar Mill, who did not turn up when the roll was called out in the morning. An additional detachment of British troops were kept in the disturbed localities. The presence of the troops had the desired effect and the normal condition of the town was restored. Special arrangements were made at Jacob's Circle, where two guns were mounted in charge of two Companies of the Royal Artillery.

The six men arrested on Friday evening were charged by Inspector Fuller before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, with being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to overawe the Executive Government by criminal force. The names of the accused are: Bhiku Rama, Govind Sakaram, Mahipat Dhonda, Datu Hari, Rama Babaji, and Krishna Narayan. The last named accused was further charged with throwing stones at the police.

Mr. Fuller in applying for a remand said that all the witnesses in the case were police officers and native policemen, and as they were required at their posts they were unable to attend Court.

The Magistrate adjourned the case till to-day and ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 100 each.

Yesterday the city was perfectly quiet and the normal condition of the town was noticed everywhere.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

251-07. Raghavaya B. and N. Pandurang Vishram Abhyanker and another vs Thakar Dwarkadas Valji. In person. Part heard.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

References for hearing and final disposal.

175 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Keshinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.

188 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and S. J. Sodawaterwalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admrs. of the Property of the late Antonio Rodugres Little and Co.

176 & 221 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admrs. of the Property of the late Antonio Rodrigues Little and Co.

204 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Sha Parbudas Gungadas Javeri Sha Lukhmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.

109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkavath Little and Co.

99 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Navalchand Hirchand Ardeser H D and Co.

31. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter Little and Co.

26. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

40. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77, Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.

189 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Dhunjishaw Nanabhoy Bharucha.

182 Little and Co, In re-Land Acq. Act. of 1894 and re Government and Bajarimal P G A Gahanaji Shevshimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co.

12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and B Jorji Khetaji Kengoji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham B. and Co. Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Salurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoseein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. P. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

523-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others. Payne and Co.

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co. Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vassonji Moti and others. Inglerson.

405 07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Premjee vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight.)

424-07. Jehangir G and B. Shivajirao Mudhavrao and another vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M. and R.

635-07. Jehangir G. and R. Bhicaji Valeker vs Mukund Bhiwa and another M. R. Vakil

For consent Decree.

734-06. Bhaishunker K. and G. Vejashanker Gourishanker vs Vishvabu widow Mansukhlal J and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

711-07. Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishunker K and G. Commercial Cause.

Long Causes.

52 2-06. Tyabji D. and Co. Khatoonbai widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and Smetham B. and N.

449-06. Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs Chhottoo Nanu and others Raghuji F and D.

738-04. Edjelow G W and Co. E N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshow and D.

693-04. Thakurdas and Co. Haibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H. H. Gheesla Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenoobai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judhe.

739-05 Ardeser H D and Co Salla Sodaba Waghmarey vs A M Pipto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Mulbai widow vs Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

297-08. Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell M and R.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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A COMPLETE ENGLISH SHAH NAMA.

THERE is at last a chance of having a complete English translation of the famous Shah Nama of Firdusi. This epic, acknowledged universally as among the very few great poems of the world's literature, has long awaited a worthy presentation in our language. It is strange that while other foreign epics should have been translated, in some instances many times over, Firdusi's great masterpiece should have lain neglected by us for so long. Homer has been "Englished" by some half hundred enthusiasts, and Dante is available to English readers in a dozen and even more translations. Even of the minor Teutonic epic, the Nibelungen Lied, has found more than one translator. But Firdusi alone has been left out in the cold. He has found no enthusiast to labour at his couplets and turn them into English. No doubt this is partly due to the fact that he wrote so many as sixty thousand couplets, nearly five times as many as Homer wrote in his Iliad and Odyssey together. But if a few of those who have wasted their time and labour in producing indifferent and superfluous versions of the Greek epics in the vain hope of getting a part of Homer's fame, would have bestowed their energy on rendering Firdusi's resounding verse, they would have stood much better chance of becoming famous if not by anything else, at least by the singularity of their labours on virgin soil. But the inordinate length of the Persian epic is not the only cause. For even more portentous poems have been rendered into English. The Mahabharat and the Ramayana, each exceeding the Shah Nama in length, the former by nearly one half, have found persons to undertake the almost herculian task, and what is more have successfully achieved it too. Whether the English translations of these Hindu epics have found readers and appreciators among our countrymen is more than we can say. The translators are English-speaking Hindus and must have been sustained in their gigantic task of turning some two hundred thousand Sanskrit slokas into tolerable English prose by their religious belief in the piety of their labours on their sacred books. There is unfortunately no such religious sentiment to inspire a translater of Firdusi. The Hindu epics though composed ages ago yet contain matters, however extravagant, believed in by millions at the present day, and are not literature merely, but religion and that too a very living religion to them. They are vast repositories of mythological lore about their gods and goddesses; and these deities are still worshipped and believed in by millions with childlike faith. The people who believed in the deities extend their faith to these epics in which the exploits of these deities are narrated, and make it part of their religion to read these epics or hear them read. Nobody believes now in the gods and goddesses whom Homer has glorified in his epics; still men read these immortal epics for their artistic beauties. With the Mahabharat and the Ramayana the case is almost the reverse. They are read not because of their artistic and literary merits, of which they have but a few except in some episodes; but because religious merit is believed to accrue by reading them. The Hindu may be said to read the Mahabharat not as literature, but as a sacred book for spiritual edification. No outsider can conceive of the reverence in which they hold them. Their authors and compilers have themselves been deified, and Vyas, the poet of the Mahabharat, is worshipped like Krishna and the other gods whom he has glorified.

These religious considerations have almost exclusively kept alive these Indian epics to the present day amongst people of this land. Literary merits of the poems count for very little in this immortality. In India and the East generally religion confers immortality on a work which its literary limits alone can never enable it to attain. But it is Fridusi's greatest triumph that of set purpose he did not connect his epic with his religion, and yet in spite of this drawback he has achieved an enviable immortality. He had a theme near at hand and much nearer to the hearts of his readers, in Islam its rise and growth. The life of Mahomed, abounding in strange incidents, and the marvellously rapid and successful career of the religion he established, the numerous lands it overspread, the new and vigorous nation that it formed and inspired with zeal, the splendours of his successors the Caliphs, and kindred topics, would have furnished excellent materials to him to frame them as he alone could do into an epic which perhaps would have rivalled the Koran itself in its claims on living immortality. But instead of living Islam he chose a theme to which the religious sentiment of his people was decidedly hostile. He chose to glorify not conquering Islam, but a nation and a faith that had been conquered and crushed by Islam. And in this Islam lost its great epic poet and its magnificent chance of poetic immortality. Firdusi was at best but a lukewarm follower of the Prophet, and his life and his victorious religion did not appeal to him. Instead of the living and victorious present, the dead past of Persia had fascination for him, and he turned his attention to the poetic treatment of that past. That past was glorious, but it was dead and buried for four centuries already in his time; moreover that past had professed a faith which was obnoxious to his own faith and had been ruined by the latter in consequence. Very likely the theme was not of the poet's choice, but had been suggested to him by his great patron, Mahomed of Ghazni. But this only increases our perplexity. We can understand how Firdusi, never a staunch follower of the faith he outwardly professed, could undertake to immortalize the past fire-worshipping kings and heroes of Persia. But that such a fanatic prince of Islam—who showed so much zeal for its spread as to be called Ghazi-ud-Dowlah—as Mahomed was undoubtedly, should have chosen this theme for epic treatment by the poet is almost astonishing. Probably he did not expect that Firdusi would have exalted the fire-worshippers' faith also in exalting their ancient kings and heroes. We can hardly believe that the Shah Nama as a whole delighted Mahomed's heart to hear recited in his court. The praises of Zoroaster and of Gushtasp, who accepted and spread the faith of that venerable prophet of ancient Iran, would certainly not have been allowed in a poem written under the patronage of Mahomed who delighted in the title of the Iconoclast. Perhaps he was not aware of such passages. We do not find much in praise of Zoroaster in the poem as it is handed down to us; the copyists, who were of course Mahomedans, refused to be instrumental in handing down the praises of him whom they considered a false prophet, and the passages have now been irretrievably lost. But the general bias of the poem runs through the whole and could not be destroyed by any number of bigoted copyists. It is the greatest triumph of the poetic powers of Firdusi that Mahomedans are constrained to admire his poem, however much they deplore his great bias towards fire-worshippers. The poetic merits of the Shah Nama must have been very great, indeed, to have extorted praise from Mahomedans everywhere throughout the nine centuries that it has existed.

THE AMIR AND THE FRONTIER TRIBE.

ACTIVE participation by the subjects of the Amir of Afghanistan in our Frontier troubles with the tribes was the most ugly and serious feature of our recent border warfare. It threatened to embroil us with the Amir who is our friend. But judicious diplomacy has tided over this contingency for, the present at least, and frontier affairs are once more quiet. But Mr. Angus Hamilton who has visited their country, and about which he has written a book, thinks that trouble may recur again any time from the same source. In the current "Fortnightly Review," he considers Afghan politics at Kabul and the part which the Amir plays in them as well as in the frontier troubles; and he shows clearly that the border tribes receive encouragement, and often times something more than that from Kabul and that the Amir thinks it suits his interests to dally with these tribes in their fancied grievances against us. "In marked contrast to the policy that his father usually followed, Habib Ullah has offered constant encouragement to the border tribes to regard Kabul as their protecting centre. Numerous deputations from the Afridi zone, including one or two from the Jakka Khels, our recent enemies, have attended at Kabul, while on one occasion an Afridi bodyguard was raised from sections of the tribes which had been at war with us. Indiscretion in the conduct of border affairs has marked Habib Ullah's policy from the time of his accession, and since in spite of remonstrance he has continued his patronage of the more disorderly border elements, it is to be feared that he must be held responsible if the tribes at last have got a little out of hand." Amir Abdur Rahman also at times played this game; but he had the power to check the tribes whenever he wanted. The present Amir lacks this power and is moreover under the influence of persons who brew mischief for us and delight to put a spoke in the wheels of smooth relations between us and him. The fanatical Mullahs receive too much countenance from him as the spiritual head of Islam in that region.

Recently he has left the direction of spiritual affairs to his brother Nasr Ullah and taken over from him the chief command of his army. This brother is much more of a bigot than himself, and the Mullahs are his chosen associates. His tendencies are strongly anti-foreign, and he bears us no goodwill. He has designs on the throne and he knows very well that in the event of any revolt in his favour, we would support his brother's authority. When he had not the spiritual direction in his hands Nasr Ullah was bad enough. But now that Habib Ullah has given him this he is probably worse. The notorious Hadda Mullah is his close friend, and it is very likely that he had a hand in inciting the recent troubles. He poses as the defender of Islam to all these tribes, and has moreover a strong motive for being friendly towards them, as he expects their aid whenever he thinks the time will suit him to declare himself a claimant for the throne in opposition to his brother, the present Amir: He is said to resemble in appearance the late Amir his father, and this is a great point in his favour with those who wish that he would one day rule Afghanistan for the Afghans, which the present Amir is supposed not to do, having distinct leanings towards the English. Affairs being like this, there is little chance that the border tribes would be peaceful and quiet, unless we teach them a lesson to be so very effectively as we did ten years ago. Till we do this, Mr. Hamilton thinks the tribes are sure to give us trouble on every occasion. The recent operations have hardly sufficed for this purpose. In short, Mr. Hamilton contemplates the repetition of the Frontier campaigns of 1897-98 when we punished severely nearly all these tribes along our entire border; and the sooner it comes the better in his opinion. But we should think the later the better. There is no use in anticipating a disagreeable contingency at an inconvenient time.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE absence of plague in the Presidency at present is both remarkable and gratifying. In April there were three hundred infected places and this number has decreased to 106 in May, and 53 in June, while the number of deaths, was 5,034 in April it decreased to 2,127 in May and 684 in June. Bombay and Karachi still contribute the greater proportion, the former with 200 deaths in June as compared with 1,839 in April, and the latter 193 in June as compared with 678 in April. The other places chiefly affected are the Belgaum and Dharwar districts, Cutch which had 107 deaths in June, and Baroda territory. In the Kholapur country the drop from April to May was extremely rapid and in June no cases were reported, and although Karachi is infected, the surrounding district is free. In the Ratnagiri district there were four cases and a similar number of deaths in April, but while it was free in May, thirteen cases were reported in June, of which twelve proved fatal. The whole of the Poona district including the City had only four deaths in June, and it is to be hoped that the strictest efforts will be adopted to prevent a serious recurrence of the epidemic by allowing of no relaxation of the measures adopted to exterminate it in the past, steps which are obviously bearing fruit.

PEMBROKE.

OF all the bye-elections since January 1906, the least interesting is that in Pembroke county, the result of which is announced on another page. Pembrokeshire is, as it always has been, a hot Radical constituency. The most sanguine amongst the Unionist party could scarcely have expected a victory in such a hotbed of Little Bethelism. There is therefore no change in the representation, but the figures give every cause for satisfaction, as Mr. Lort Williams, the Unionist candicate, polled 680 more votes than he did two and a half years ago, while the newly-elected Liberal member polled over four hundred less than his predecessor. A turnover of nearly seven hundred votes in the Conservative cause in Pembroke county is not much less astonishing than the turnover of 3,000 votes in Pudsey. The Suffragettes have been having highjinks during the contest in Wales, and for weeks have been chalking up "Votes for Women" everywhere. Their promise that they would defeat the Liberal candidate as they say they did at Peckham and Pudsey has not been realised.

THE Campsie Fund closes with Rs. 25,000.

LADY LOCKE Elliot left Simla on the morning of the 18th instant for Naini Tal.

LORD KITCHENER is not likely to make any monsoon tour this year.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess Minto attended a dance given by Captains Jelf and Gibbs at Squires Hall, Simla, on the night of the 17th instant.

As now arranged by the United Service Institute at Simla, Colonel H. V. Cox will deliver his lecture on the 23rd September, while Major H. F. Thuillier, R. E., will lecture on the 26th August, on the Siege of Port Arthur.

Two failures in the Native Piece-goods trade have taken place in the last few days in Calcutta, and the fall in the Bank rates has probably saved others. One failure is for eleven lakhs, and the other for about one and a half lakhs. The loss will fall, in most cases, on Baniahs and on European firms where such firms have Baniahs.

IN a Press Note dated 11th May, Government indicated what concessions they are prepared to grant in respect of the use of steam pumps for irrigation purposes in the Bombay Presidency. The question of providing expert advice and assistance to agriculturists in connection with the use of such pumps has been considered by Government, who have appointed a Mechanic on a salary not exceeding Rs. 200 per mensem and a workman under him on Rs. 40 per mensem, and have placed the services of these men at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture for that purpose. Government have also under consideration the question of appointing a duly qualified Agricultural Engineer, to be selected in England, to undertake work in connection with (*a*) the investigation of water-lifting in all its branches, whether by oil, gas or steam engine, by wind mills, or by bullock-power, and the demonstration and improvement of methods which have been found to be profitable, (*b*) well-boring, and a survey of the sub-soil water in the Presidency, and (*c*) the introduction and use of agricultural machinery. If any information is required by any land-owner in respect of the working of machinery set up in connection with agricultural operations, application should be made to the Director of Agriculture at Poona, who has been instructed to furnish the requisite advice and assistance, free of charge.

A PEEP AT BRITTANY.

At the present time when the *L'entente Cordiale* has become a by-word amongst European nations, it seems to me that a short article on that beautiful part of the Brittany coast known as "Le cote D'Emeraude," would be appreciated; and be of benefit if it could be the means of bringing those sojourners who do not wish to travel far and who are lovers of beautiful scenery to these picturesque and old world towns. Such a trip would never be regretted, I am sure, and would be remembered gratefully by many. The name itself, given on account of the wonderful and intense colour of the sea, should alone prove an attraction. Such shades of blue and green, so exquisite and intense, and the lovely mauve of the wet sand, making so perfect an effect that it is more like a beautiful picture than a reality. On sunny days, the sea is of the deepest turquoise shade, with the great dark rocks standing out in bold relief, changing again to the purest emerald. It is a terribly rocky coast with innumerable little bays and promontories, and quaint old towns right down to the water's edge, with here and there long stretches of sand. For picturesqueness, quaintness, and variety of colour, you could hardly find a more old world corner than the quaint cobbled streets and narrow winding alleys of St. Malo and St. Servan. Little has changed outwardly for these past many years; the same high stone houses, with their courtyards, stone flights of steps and old-fashioned windows and doorways. Everything spotlessly clean, every window with its dainty muslin curtains, no matter how poor the quarter, and the little shrines in most of the walls of the houses. The quaint old market-places which presents an animated appearance on market days; the women with their dainty lace and muslin caps tied under the chin, starched and clean, and their unique coiffure. Some, from the country, with sabots and big hats, the men with smocks and the women with aprons, and shawls quaintly crossed over their breasts; a lively, picturesque throng, all cheerful and all good-tempered. "Les religieuses" and "les religieux" in their sombre garments with crosses suspended round their necks, wending their way in and out of the streets, all adds to the old world effect. Every Sunday and holidays the military band plays in the open square where the band-stand is; and here, men, women and children, mostly of the bourgeois class, crowd happily round to listen. Laughing and talking between the selections, moving quietly about, a few sitting on the chairs that can be obtained on the payment of two sous; a more cheery, contented gathering it would be hard to find, and their gay philosophy is a very dominant characteristic of these simple folk. No matter where you go, in the town or in the country, you find smiles, and politeness, and courtesy. One charming old man who directed us one day, took off his hat at parting and said with a genial smile *a l'entente cordiale*! Besides the quaintness and picturesquesness of these Breton towns, there are many points of interest and beauty to be seen. Each town also has its Casino, where are the tables, theatre, ball-room, cafe, all in one magnificent building; here, all the social functions of the season take place, it is the general meeting place and open to anyone who chooses to pay the small entrance fee. Every afternoon and evening the band plays there for those who care to go and listen, delightful selections and charmingly rendered.

Of those towns on the Cote D'Emeraude, Dinard is the most fashionable summer resort of Britanny. It is situated on the mouth of the river Rance and is much frequented by Parisiens, English and American visitors. The country out to St. Lunaire, where there are magnificent golf links, and which is fast rivalling Parame and Dinard in popularity, and on beyond again to St. Briac is very pretty. At St. Briac in the little church, there are three large models of fishing boats, presented by grateful fishermen whose lives were providentially saved in times of great peril. Between St. Servan and Dinard is the mouth of the river Rance, and a delightful pleasure trip can be made from either of these ports in the steamer up to the pretty little town of Dinan. Dinan was formerly a fortified town, and is one of the most picturesque and quaintly pretty towns in Brittany. Situated on a hill of granite it overlooks the beautiful wooded valley of the Rance, which flows 250 ft. below it. On the sea, between St. Servan and Dinard, there is a huge rock on which is a beautiful statue of the Virgin Mary, her arms outstretched towards heaven, emblematic of all that is deepest and purest, and tenderest, in human nature; wave-swept, sun-kissed it stands, so that all who come within the little harbour, may see and remember and be uplifted. Fisherfolk, landsfolk, strangers, to all, those outstretched arms call in protecting welcome and love, drawing heavenward.

On the other side of the water facing Dinard, twelve minutes across in the steamer is the quaint old seaport of St. Malo. It has an interesting museum, a Cathedral with a beautiful nave, some very fine pieces of statuary and large oil paintings of sacred subjects. St. Servan, about a mile away, is very fascinating; the grand old Tours de Solidor, the old fort tower which was used to guard the entrance to this little port, and was later used as a military prison, is still in perfect condition and stands out stern and solitary, a stone edifice of majestic grandeur. The church of St. Servan has behind its altar-table the most exquisite piece of statuary imaginable; on a round marble ball, representing the world, are three angels uplifting the Virgin Mary who is ascending up to heaven. It is in a round alcove and the light so falls on it, that the figures stand out in bold relief and look absolutely lifelike. Parame beyond St. Servan and St. Malo is a very favourite resort for English visitors. There is an English church there, several English residents, and a beautiful stretch of sands for two miles. Living in these parts, too, is very cheap, though house rent is somewhat expensive during the two summer months of the season. Another great advantage in this part of the world, are the little tramways, which go through nearly every part of the country, and form a very comfortable, easy, and cheap mode of getting about and making excursions. Cancale is another quaint little seaport, the natives of which part are very clannish: they talk a patois of their own, and dress in quite an original style. Here are the oyster fisheries and nearly all are engaged in the trade, a prettier sight than to see the fishing fleet returning there in the cool of the evening at sunset, can hardly be imagined. The Cancalise women are noted for their beauty, "Les Cancaleises" as painted by Feyen-Terrin. Mont St. Michel, the ancient Island Fort, named after the patron saint of that part, the Archangel Michael, to whose memory a wonderful shrine has been erected, is well worth a visit. There are many old legends attached to its history. This magnificent shrine was built in the 8th century as a Benedictine monastery, and was afterwards used as an abbey, fortress and State prison. Many pilgramages are made to this shrine on the feast day which takes place at Michaelmas, and this little island has been rightly named the "Marvel of the West." For those who prefer the country to the sea, there is the sweet little village of Bonnalan tucked away in the very heart of the country. Close by are the grounds of a lovely chatean, the house of which contains priceless treasures, old furniture, china and the most beautiful tapestry. It takes one back at least two centuries and the days of our great-great, grand-mothers. About two miles from Bonnalan, at the edge of a lovely wood overlooking all the country round, is a wonderful cave shrine. Here many pardons are made and inside are many relics of them, in the shape of tablets with "merci" etc., on them, wreaths, flowers, candles. Each one of these tablets represents a vow made in gratitude for some blessing received by a worshipper. Above, on the roof of the cave, are some rocks, which support a life-size statue of the Virgin Mary, erected in memory of a wonderful cure effected by a pilgrimage to Lourdes. It is a beautiful piece of work, representing as it does Eternal Motherhood and Eternal Pity. And now we come to, in my opinion, the most fascinating of all the towns of the Cote D'emeraude; the little village of Rotheneuf, noted for the extraordinary gallery of sculptor in the cliffs; carved by a retired priest, "the hermit of Rotheneuf." The expanse of water known as the "Port of Rotheneuf," reminds one of a Swiss lake, the colour and surrounding scenery of which is simply lovely. Little boys with here and there great clumps of rock, pasture land stretching right down to the water's edge, the beautiful and famous Bois du Lupin in the background, and everywhere wild flowers, roses growing on the sand cliffs, a carpet of yellow gorse, and the deep, deep blue of the still sea, tucked away in this sweetest and prettiest of little bays. The country all round there is the most beautiful in all this part, and there are some charming villas to be had at quite nominal prices. A more ideal spot in which to spend a happy summer of outdoor life, could hardly be imagined. During low tide a huge expanse of sand, and during high tide the best bathing to be obtained anywhere. And everywhere beauty Nature at her best, primitive, secluded, virulent, gorgeous in colouring, and fascinatingly reposeful. A spot once visited, never to be forgotten and often regretfully thought of. But if the county of Brittany is fascinating even so are its people, and an article on it could hardly be complete without paying a tribute to them also. Religion is the key-note to the inner life of the people of Brittany. "The land of Pardons," as it has been rightly called, for in that designation is revealed the heart of the Breton folk. There are not many corners in Europe, where the village folk still retain their utter simplicity of custom and outlook, and it is in this lies their great charm. Their religion interprets their life for them, it fulfils all their needs, their whole outlook is moulded by it; they do not make an ostentatious display or parade of it, but it is there, part of their life, dominating and controlling it. Go where you will, in the town or in the country, you will see all over the place little shrines, a Calvary, the touching figure of the Christ crucified; a Madonna, calm, aspiring, all the knowledge, all the mystery of the world in her countenance. They have the most credulous hearts of little children, the saints of their childhood are their saints still, above criticism, perfect! All through the summer, never a week passes, but a little procession wends its way up to the shrine where some saint's memory is commemorated lovingly, quietly, trustingly, they pay their homage and thus another pardon is completed.

I think, above all, what strikes one most about these simple folk, is their cheeriness, their happy, contented faces, their patience and kindness with their children; the camaraderie that exists between the men and the women. They are not ashamed to show their feelings these men, either towards their wives, sisters or children and the result is a camaraderie and happiness often sadly absent in many English homes. An Englishman is brought up to think it unmanly to portray his tenderer side and deepest feelings to the world, and like many things carried to an extreme it has become a fault. Here brothers are not ashamed to walk along the roads holding their sister's hands quite big sons holding their fathers'; there is not merely surface politeness, but the chivalry that springs from the heart. Men and women are more on a true equality and there is none of that antagonism of sex, existing here, which is so marked in our own country at the present moment. It seems to me they live nearer the heart of things, each accepting the other admiring and loving their vital differences, thankful for the beauty, and joy and poetry, such difference brings into life. It is also in a very great measure, I think, due to the naturally devout attitude of their minds, that makes their hearts so big and their emotions so much more dominant.

The greatest nation in the world we stand, but we have lost the bloom of life, we have dulled our emotions, we have trailed in the dust our purest instincts, and the result is a tired lethargy, the blase indifference, the sadness and dreariness of the faces of so many English men and English women. Wealth and power, such is the curse they bring with them; oh, for the religion of the heart, that dominates and pervades all the actions and thoughts of all the days, the mere joy of living gone, lost, crushed, in the mad rush for money and the complex whirl of modern life! and the memory of a Calvary, in reproachful, quiet sadness, by the side of a dusty road, rises up before me, and the words of the Master are heard again,—"What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" And in that text lies the key-note to the inner life of the Breton peasantry, the finding of their souls is to them the most important thing in life. The rock-girt bays of that dangerous coast, has taught the fisher folk to accept death fearlessly and philosophically; it has made them serious, brave, independent, and kept them within touch and very close to the heart of Nature and God.

M. DE VERE.

NOTES FROM PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JUNE 27.

MAJOR P. Z. COX, H. M. S. Political Resident and Consul-General who left this place on the 8th instant will arrive at Shiraz to-day. There the acting Russian Consul-General will shortly make a move in the same direction.

The recent visits of H.M.S. "Hyacinth" to Bushire was not viewed with the same cordiality as was evinced by the Persians on the occasion of similar visits formerly. All classes seem to have felt keenly the attack made by the "Proserpine" and the "Hyacinth" on the Dows engaged in gun-running. The capture of the Dows within territorial limits is considered to be violation of international law.

The chasing of a single Dow by such a formidable man-of-war and specially by the Naval Commander-in-Chief is considered by the Persians to be altogether "infra dig" and unworthy of the mighty British nation, whose sole object in these regions should be to show due respect for the liberty and independence of Persians. This view was expressed to me by a Persian who has a smattering of English and who described the action of the "Hyacinth" and "Proserpine" as that of a roaring lion, having chased and vanquished a miserable foe.

The Political situation in Persia is lamentably ridiculous as far as one can judge from events now passing in Bushire. The members of the local Assembly, with one or two exceptions, are persons possessing no social standing and they have assumed the destinies of the country for the nonce in their hands and are supported by a few of the rabble whose seditious and inflammatory language towards the Crown is amazingly insolent. The latter with threats of lynching, intimidated all shopkeepers and tradesmen against attending to their daily vocation; they are forced to attend the Majless, and to vociferate their protest against the Shah, whom they declare to be disposed as a traitor to the Constitution. This revolutionary flame is being constantly fanned by extraordinary telegrams which are exchanged daily between all the Anjemans of the country. The respectable portion of the Bushire inhabitants, although compelled by the mob to attend the Majless, are silent and lukewarm in their protestations of loyalty.

THE TROUBLE AT TABRIZ.

MOBS INCITED BY PRIESTS.

Rakhim Khan Deserted.

REVOLUTIONARIES RESUME POWER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg, from Tabriz, states that a mob numbering some thousands, excited by the harangues of the priests, proceeded to the Bagishuman quarter to demand the withdrawal of Rakhim Khan. The latter's horsemen fled without offering resistence.

The town is again in the hands of the revolutionaries.

THE PEMBROKE ELECTION.

Liberal Majority Reduced.

LONDON, JULY 17.

In the election for the seat at Pembroke rendered vacant by the raising of Mr. Philipps to the Peerage, Mr. Roch, the Liberal candidate, polled 5,460 and Mr. Williams, the Unionist candidate, 3,286 votes.

[Although the election makes no change in the political representation of the constituency, there has been a very considerable turn-over of votes. The late member polled 5,886 votes at the General Election, and Mr. Lort Williams only 2,606. Now the Liberal vote has been reduced by 426, and the Conservative vote by 660, a total change of 1,106 votes or practically one-tenth of the electorate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

Preparations Made for Three Years.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Peary expedition has left Cape Breton for the Arctic regions and will spend three years if necessary in attempting to find the North Pole.

THE EULENBURG CASE.

Prince's Illness Causes a Postponement.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Eulenburg case has been postponed indefinitely owing to the illness of the Prince.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Emperor of China is ill with dysentery and the Dowager Empress has ordered the Provincial Viceroys and Governors to send physicians.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

Terrible Disaster Feared.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The heavy floods in Southern China threaten to equal the disaster of 1906 which led to the famine in Central China.

The Yangtse is twenty feet above its normal height.

INTERVIEW WITH MULAI HAFID.

Attitude Towards Europeans.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mulai Hafid, in an interview with the correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Fez, disclaimed hostility towards Europeans whom he wanted to come to develop the country.

He said he was prepared to abide by the Act of Algeciras.

BARON KOMURA ON THE JAPANESE POLICY.

Development of Internal Resources.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Sir Benjamin Stone gave a luncheon to Mr. Balfour, Baron Komura and Sir Robert Hart, at the House of Commons yesterday.

Baron Komura in, responding to the toast of his health, said that the change of Government in Japan did not mean any break in the continuity of Japanese policy. Japan would devote her energies to the improvement of her internal resources.

CRETAN FINANCES.

Switzerland Appoints an Inspector.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Switzerland, acceding to the request of the Powers, has appointed M. Milliet, a Federal official, as Inspector of Cretan Finance.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Culminating Point Awaited.

EASTERN DEFENCES ATTACKED IN ROUGH WEATHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

In connection with the Naval manœuvres, Lord Charles Beresford's attack on the East Coast is anxiously awaited. Numerous destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines are patrolling the coast in spite of very rough weather.

One of the chief objects of the manœuvres is to test the Eastern defences.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' TOUR.

Departure for the North.

OBJECT OF THE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

President Fallieres, accompanied by M. Pichon, has left Paris on a visit to the Scandinavian Courts. The President will afterwards visit the Tsar at Reval.

President Fallieres, when leaving Dunkirk, declared that the object of his journey was to draw closer the ties of friendship and alliance on which depended the good relations of the nations of Europe, and the maintenance of the peace of the world.

THE CRAZE FOR CONFERENCES.

Journalists to Follow the Fashion.

LONDON, JULY 18.

An influential Committee of Newspaper proprietors and journalists is organizing an Imperial Press Conference, to be held in May 1909, in London. The Committee invites the most influential journalists from India and the Colonies to attend, as it believes that hosts and guests alike will have much to learn from mutual intercourse.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

Returning Credit.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE NATIONAL LIFE.

LONDON, JULY 18.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Council of the Empire has passed the Budget for 1908, which is the first budget to receive the sanction of the Legislature.

The Minister of Finance emphasized the gradual restoration of Russia's credit and the enhancement of Russian securities, which were ten to thirteen per cent. higher than in 1906.

There were also signs of improvement, he said, in the economic life of Russia.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Great Britain Heads the Winning List.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The present position of the different countries in the Olympic Games is as follows :—

Great Britain thirty events, the United States nine, Sweden five, Norway two, Germany two, and Canada, France and Belgium one each.

Notable among the English wins have been the performances of Bartlett who won the hundred kilometres cycling race in 2 hours, 41 minutes, 48 3/5 seconds, which is a world's record, and Voight who won the five miles flat race in 25 minutes 11 1/5 seconds.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The United Kingdom has won the Kolapore Cup, at Bisley; India was last.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The matches between Surrey and Lancashire (Hayes' Benefit), Kent and Middlesex, and Warwick and Leicester were abandoned owing to rain, without a ball being bowled.

Some play was possible in the Yorks *vs.* Essex match, but this was also eventually abandoned.

The matches between Gloucester and Northampton, Sussex and Hampshire and Somerset and Worcester were drawn.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 17.

The result of the Eclipse Stakes run at Sandown Park, is as follows :—

Your Majesty	1
Santo Strato	2
Siberia	3

Also ran :—White Eagle, Vamose, Mountain Apple, Lesbia, Covenanter, Ahab and Dalgety.

Starting Prices : 100 to 8 against Your Majesty, 8 to 1 against Santo Strato, and 7 to 1 against Siberia.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, July 19.

The P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with the English Mails of 10th instant, left for Bombay at 3 p. m. to-day, and the steamer "Mangolia" left for Australia also at 3 p.m. to-day.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

Rumoured Raid on Bomb Factory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The "Indian Mirror" says that it is rumoured that the Calcutta police have raided a gigantic bomb factory, in Garo or the Lushai Hills, Assam. Beyond this statement nothing is known.

BOMB OUTRAGE CASE.

TWO ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The two men Santhi, alias Amrita Kumar Dutta and Santosh Kumar Dutta, who were arrested, with the second batch of accused, in connection with the bomb outrage cases, were placed before Mr. Birley, at the Alipore Police Court, this morning.

Mr. Norton explained that, although the Chemical Examiner's report had not been received, there was nothing against the men to convict them. His Honour thereupon discharged both the men.

The adjourned trial of the first batch of accused was then resumed.

ZEMINDAR WITH UNLICENSED GUN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

A Pubna telegram, dated yesterday, to the "Bengalee," says, that the Kutcherry of Srigobinda Choudhry, a Zemindar, has been searched and an unlicensed gun has been found.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Further Police Action.

SEIZURE OF IMPORTED NEWSPAPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The Commissioner of Police has followed up his action in regard to seditious leaflets, by the issue of orders, in regard to the importation into British India of certain newspapers, introduced by the Governor General under Section 19, Sea Customs Act VIII of 1858. These newspapers are the "Gallic," the "American," the "Indian Sociologist" and Justice."

A notification, in regard to their importation was published in the "Gazette of India," dated 27th September last. The Commissioner has now issued strict orders, to the Deputy Commissioners, Divisional Superintendents and all Officers in charge of Police stations, to the effect that if any of all these newspapers be found in the possession of any person they may be seized, under the provisions of Section 81, Calcutta Police Act, read with Section 500 C. P. Code, and immediately a report should be made to him for orders.

TRIAL OF MADRAS ORATOR.

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The hearing of the second case, in which Ethiraj Surendranath Arya is charged with offences under Section 124A and 153A, in respect to a speech, delivered by him on the 8th June last, at the Moore Market, commenced this morning in the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate. First grade Head Constable Srinivasa Pillay deposed, that he attended the meeting in question and took notes of the speech in Telugu as delivered. Professor S. Rungiah Chetty, Telugu Translator to "Government," produced and proved a translation made by him of the Telugu notes, taken of the speech.

The following is the official translation, filed by witness :—"We must talk little and do great actions. Did not America gird up her loins and fight with the English for her independence, and achieve success? Did not the Russians, becoming haughty, think meanly of the Japanese, eventually got defeated? Did not the short man, Admiral Togo, conquer General Kuropatkin, who had a big body and strength, by swords? She did it by patriotism. The fig looks fine, but if cut open, there are insects in it. So the English soldiers appear majestic; in actions they cannot work bravely and hard, like our sepoys. In whom does the strength of the English lie? It lies in the Indian Army. In the Boer war, the English won the victory. Through whom was it? Is it not through our sepoys? What great work did a single woman-Maharani of Jhansi do? What is the use of all of us being men? We are like figs. Therefore we must do actions, at the (proper) time and in the proper manner. We must seize the frightened giantess to-day; tear her and suck up her blood. The body is transient. The soul is immortal. Therefore nobody, (police or sepoys) can do anything to us, if we work for love (the good) of our country. If you are born in the line of Rama, and in the line of the Emperor Sibi, show that patriotism, called beneficence. The ship of India is sinking in the sea. We are all looking at it, is it not? We are all attending to our comforts and are not exerting for our country. We want firmness of mind. As we are born in line of Bhima, we must raise our heads, the like the Japanese and believing that the blood of Rama's family (descendants) flows in us, we must day by day labour with manliness for our Mother India.

Professor S. Rungiah Chetty, who was then examined in connection with the first case, produced and filed two translations of the notes of the Telugu speeches, which were sent to him for translation.

The Further hearing of both cases was adjourned till Thursday next.

In celebration of his having received the honour of Knighthood, Raja Sir Tassaduq Rasul Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., is building a new Boarding house at the Aligarh College, at a cost of Rs. 25,000. The Boarding house is to be named after Sir John Hewett.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Recent Debate in the Lords.

A CORRESPONDENT'S IMPRESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

A London correspondent of the "Pioneer" thus describes his impression of the recent Indian debate in the Lords.

The debate plainly aroused unusual interest. The red benches were crowded, with peers and the Strangers' Gallery was filled with a motley crowd of Anglo-Indians and Indians. Lord Curzon would not be Curzon if he were able to banish from his mind the personal aspect of the question; but it must be said that his speech was freer from this tendency than might have been anticipated. There seemed to be a general feeling in the House that his references to frontier affairs and to our relations with Kabul were neither timely nor tactful, and might easily be a source of embarrassment to those in charge of the negotiations with the Amir. But his diagnosis of the causes of unrest and his appeal for more adequate control of the irresponsible Press were warmly applauded from all quarters of the House; indeed, nothing in his speech was more emphatically cheered than sentences in which he expressed the view that the control of the Press should be an executive rather than a legal matter, and questioned the wisdom of permitting an appeal to High Courts.

Viscount Morley's reply was disappointing. Whether it was the unfamilar atmosphere of the House of Lords or the feeling that the situation did not justify full and frank exposition of policy his speech conveyed the impression that he was merely fencing with the late Viceroy. It may be a matter of opinion whether any discussion of the subject at the present time was a useful purpose. It was shown quite clearly that if the Government fail to adopt adequate measures for dealing with the growth of lawlessness and anarchy and for stamping out the poisonous torrent of sedition on platform and in Press, they will have only themselves to blame. Apart from what Lord Curzon described as a small knot of Englishmen who were sometimes malignant, there is only one opinion in England as to the necessity for vigorous action; and it is certain that public opinion beginning from the House of Lords would sanction much more severe measures than have hitherto been adopted.

A STRANGE REPORT.

Europeans Firing Bombs

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

A strange report appears in all the Calcutta newspapers, published this morning. It is stated that the Calcutta police are endeavouring to discover two Europeans, who drove to Tollygunge and, after having asked every one near to move off, ignited the fuse of a bomb, which exploded with great force, and then drove away.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS STRIKE.

Cause Explained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Three hundred and eighty-two employes of the Bengal Secretariat Press, have signed a petition to the Lieutenant-Governer calling attention to the grievances, which led to the short but exciting strike at the beginning of this week.

The men alleged that their position had been made most uncomfortable by the recent orders, issued in the Press, under which heavy fines were being imposed, and suspensions and dismissals had become the order of the day.

ALLAHABAD MURDER CASE.

Four Accused Sentenced to Death.

BADRI PERSHAD ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

In the trial for murder of Badri Pershad Agarwala, Pleader and Honorary Magistrate of Allahabad, Sultan Khan, Thakur Pershad, Khandhai and Surju Ahir Atthe, at the Allahabad Sessions, the two Assessors, on Friday morning last, found all the accused not guilty.

Mr. C. Rustomji, Sessions Judge, however, disagreed with this verdict, and, whilst acquitting Badri Pershad Agarwala because he said there was insufficient evidence against him, he sentenced the other four to death.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

With reference to the decision, already reported of the Allahabad Murder Case, the Sessions Court judgment states :—As regarded Babu Pershad, Honorary Magistrate Allahabad, he (the Judge) had already given his opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to prove abetment of murder with which he was charged. It was nevertheless highly probable that he did abet the commission of crime, so far at least as Sunarin was concerned. If no witnesses had been called by him in his defence he would have had grave doubts upon this point; but it was his own false witnesses who had confirmed him in the belief he entertained now as to his having been perhaps the prime mover in the matter. As there was not sufficient evidence of abetment against him the Court had no option but to find him "not guilty" under Sections, 302 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code.

The total amount of London Bills offered for the next Mail has been raised to one million pounds.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Provincial Report for June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

The recent rain is said to have improved the situation in most districts of the United Provinces. The last weekly agricultural report, however, speaks of more rain being urgently required in the south-eastern districts, particularly Benares, Mirzapur, and Azamgarh, where sowings are declared to have been retarded.

The provincial report, for June, states, that the areas, which had faired worst, during the month, were Allahabad Division and the districts of Bulandshahr, Etawah, Benares, Mirzapur, Unad, Rai Bareli and Bardoi. The losses from rinderpest had been severe in Banda and the disease still continued in Jhansi.

The report concludes : "Rain has revised the demand for labourers on work, and the distribution of charitable funds and of advances for agricultural purposes, have enabled the people to make the most of their opportunity."

District reports are uniformly hopeful in tone. Plague has practically disappeared; cholera and small-pox are apparently abating though still widespread, and, apart from epidemics, the public health is reported to be satisfactory.

DASTUR KAIKOBAD ADARBAD.

Created Sirdar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

Dustur Kaikobad Adarbad, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, has just been created, by the Bombay Government, a First Class Sirdar of the Deccan, a distinction which has been identified with the head of the Dastoor family for three generations. There is much rejoicing among the Parsee community here over Dustoor Kaikobad's elevation to a Sirdarship which is a recognition by Government of his position as High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan.

IMPETUS TO FEMALE EDUCATION.

Expenditure of over One Lakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 18.

Female education has been receiving the attention of the Local Government here.

It has been decided to give effect to a number of important proposals, for placing Female education on a better footing. These include providing for the training of lady teachers, improving the staff of girls schools, the grant of scholarships to girls reading in Government Model schools and a scheme for increasing the number of Inspectresses, for which purpose over a lakh of rupees will be expended during the current year.

Success of the scheme will depend much on the response made by the public, and Sir John Hewett has decided to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee on Fewale education, for the formation in every district of local Committees of Indian gentlemen, to, if possible, organise Committees of Indian women for the purpose of visiting schools.

It is also hoped to secure the co-operation of European lady residents in various places in the Province.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 17.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hudson, 19th Lancers, from Rawalpindi, officiates as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, vice Bingley, placed on special duty.

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State to H. E. the Governor-General, on the Zakka Khel operations, is published :—

"His Majesty's Government desire to place on record their high appreciation of the Military dispositions, made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to give effect to their policy and to express their entire concurrence in the terms in which, in your G. G. O., of the 20th March, your Excellency has spoken of the services of Major-General Sir James Willcocks, and of the Officers and troops under his command."

Major J. W. H. Lyon, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted 6 months' leave, from the 6th instant.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonels F. C. Colomb and T. Jermyn to be Colonels, and Captain G. P. Evans to be Major.

Lieutenant Owen-Owen, 76th Punjabis, is removed from the Service by the Secretary of State for India subject to His Majesty's approval.

The following are permitted to retire :—

Assistant-Surgeons H. M. Sherman and T. McDonough and Honorary Captains J. J. Headwards, F. Naylor, T. Westwood and G. Pendleton.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

A Resolution of the Government of India is published, giving particulars of the next Colonial Products Exhibition which will be held at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in December next.

The breach caused by floods on the B. M. Railway between Chhapi and Umardeshi was repaired by 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and trains were then run through.

The question of appointing a Financial Commissioner for the Central Provinces is likely to come up for consideration. The revenue work has largely increased of late years and some relief in the matter of deciding appeals, etc, should be given to the Chief Commissioner.

MR. JUSTICE ABDUR RAHIM.

Reception in Madras.

MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY GRATEFUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim arrived here, to day, from Calcutta.

There was a very large gathering of Mahomedan gentleman present on the platform, and as he alighted from the train a grand ovation was accorded him. Outside, in the Station compound the poorer classes of the community assembled in large numbers, dressed in holiday attire, and lustily cheered him.

A largely attended public meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras was held, yesterday evening, at the office of the Mukbera Deccan, Royapettah, to congratulate Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim on his elevation to the High Court Bench, and to thank Government for choosing a Mahomedan to fill the vacancy. The chair was occupied by Mr. Haji Ismail Sait.

Resolutions were passed expressing the thanks of the community, for the appointment, to H. E. the Viceroy and Lord Morley, and praying that Mahommedan Judges be appointed to the High Court of Bombay and the Chief Courts of the Punjab and Burma.

BREACHES ON N.-W. R.

Bridge Washed away Again.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 18.

Heavy rain fell, at Sharigh, on the night of the 16th instant. The railway bridge, which had been repaired, was again washed away, and the pump in use to keep the water off was swept away by the flood.

Yesterday the train was delayed in consequence.

Trains Running for Karachi.

KARACHI, JULY 18.

The Railway authorities state that one breach, south of Jhimpir station, has been repaired, and the train was taken safely through to the damaged bridge at mile 78; that a diversion has been laid along the bed of the river, at the bridge at mile 81, and a diversion is also being laid at miles 78, which it is expected will be ready in a couple of days. The work of getting a line over the gap at the Malir bridge is being rapidly pushed forwards.

From to-day, it has been decided to run two trains from Karachi with passengers, one at 12-30 p. m. and another at 3 a. m. They will connect one with the Up Quetta Mail and the other with the 7 Up Lahore Mail at Kotri. Transhipment at Malir will necessitate walking half a mile across the bed of the river.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

There has been no further rainfall in Lower Sind, for several days and the work of repairing breaches on the railway is proceeding uninterruptedly.

MASONIC INSTALLATION AT WANOWRIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

A large gathering of Freemasons took place at the Masonic Hall, Wanowrie, last night, the occasion being the installation of a new Master, Brother J. T. Lewis. The District Grand Lodge of Bombay paid an official visit to the Lodge headed by the Hon'ble Mr. George Owen Dunn, and among the Grand Lodge officers were Brothers N. Roberts and C. B. Robinson. Grand Lodge A. S. T. I. was not present and owing to unforeseen circumstances he Most Worshipful the Grand Master Colonel Forman was absent. There were Brethren from the District Lodges all over India.

After the installation the company sat down to a banquet at which several eloquent speeches, eulogistic of Brother Lewis as New Master and old Mason, were made. Altogether, a very pleasant evening was spent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—Arrivals, July 18—Maj. Cruddas, 38 Dogras from England

Surg.-Genl. Trevor, A.M.S., from England,
Lieut. Bald, 2-3 Q.A.O., G.R., from England.
Lieut. Yates, Warwick Regt., from England.
Major Croston, Staffs Regt. from England.
Lieut. Bate, R.H.A., from Rawalpindi.
Capt. Creagh, 57 Rifles, from Simla.
Capt. Barrett, 15 Hus, from Simla.
Lieut. Sitwell, R.F.A., from Mooltan.
Lieut. Tree, 112th Infantry, from England.
Lieut. Brunwigg, Sherwood Foresters from England.
Capt. Godkin, I.M.S., from England.
Capt. Bull, 61 Pioneers from Secunderabad.
Maj. Hocken, Staff, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Barter, Lincolns Regt. from England.
Maj. Ditmas, S. and T. C., from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES, JULY, 8.—Major Cruddas, 38th Dogras to Lahore Cantonment.
Lieut Sitwell. R. F. A., to England.
Lieut Free, 112th Inf., to Nasirabad.
Capt Godkins, I. M. S., to Belgaum.
Major Hocken, Staff to Poona.
Major Ditmas, S. and T. C., to England.
Major Campbell, 2nd R. Fus. to Secunderabad.
Surg.-Genl. Trevor, A. M. S., to Simla.
Lieut. Bald. 203rd (Q. A. O.) G. R., to England.
Capt. Crofton Staff Regt. to Mooltan.
Capt. Dorrien Smith, Shrops, L. I., to England.
Lieut. Bute. R. H. A., to England.
Capt. Barrett, 15th Hus., to England.
Capt. Creagh, 57th Rifles to England.
Lt.-Col. Nickalls, 17th Lancers, to England.
2nd Lt. Wyllie, R. S. Fus, to England.

A party of officers of the Zittau in Saxony Garrison recently held a champagne supper, and when about half-way through some one suggested they should finish it in the belfry of the parish church. The proposal was at once acted upon. A large crowd collected in the street below, when the proceedings were suddenly enlivened by the officers flinging the empty bottles and glasses at the people, several of whom were struck and injured. The crowd tried to break into the church with the avowed intention of punishing the officers there and then, but the arrival of a strong force of Police dispersed the people and saved the officers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

UNPOPULAR TAXATION IN FRANCE.

Socialists and the Tsar.

MACEDONIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 4.

M. Clemenceau's Ministry does not find itself exactly "on velvet" at the present moment. In the first place, like many other European governments, it wants money badly and is compelled to resort to direct taxation to provide resources, indirect taxation being already as high as the lieges can bear. Hence the Government has brought in an income-tax bill drawn up on much the same lines as similar measures projected by previous administrations. However, this time M. Clemenceau is understood to intend making a Cabinet question of it and that may perhaps have the effect of forcing the bill through by a narrow majority.

In these columns I have alluded to the unpopularity of the measure in France and it can only be said that this feeling has certainly increased rather than diminished of late as is evidenced by the strong hostility manifested against the proposed new impost at the Congress of the retail traders of France just held in Paris and attended by 1,500 delegates representing the 350,000 members of the Association. The French shopkeepers are themselves estimated to number 1,820,000. At a banquet held in the Salle Wagram, M. Poincare, one of the chief leaders of the Moderate Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies, ex-Minister of Finance and an authority in fiscal matters, second to none, made a most vigorous speech to the delegates present and those they represented to adopt a fighting attitude towards the income-tax bill, reminding them of the concessions which were obtained from the Government in regard to the application of the weekly Day of Rest bill. M. Poincare urged his hearers to which lest the new tax be established in such a way as to make the shop-keepers regret the old system.

"Watch," he said, "lest the fiscal regime become an instrument of social division and the tax-payers be divided up into separate castes, according as it suits the agents of the State to attribute to them more or less than 5,000f. (£200) of total revenue. Watch lest, after having threatened to appreciate (I know not how) your so-called "normal productivity," the State does not undertake to-morrow, on the pretext of controlling your declarations, to examine your books and papers, spy into your affairs, throttle your credit, in a word, oppress the weaker of you and condemn them to make at a hard moment public confession of their commercial difficulties."

These words were frantically cheered and the speaker received a prolonged and enthusiastic ovation from those present. The taxation of income is a cherished item of the Socialist and Radical programmes and of course there is much to be said for it, since the ever-growing burden of armaments and the increasing financial responsibilities imposed upon Government by the progress of State Socialism render the creation of fresh and productive resources a matter of necessity. But the French taxpayer dreads the manner in which this or that Government in power might use the inquisitorial powers conferred upon it by an income-tax bill. He fears that they might be made an instrument of political oppression or that individuals might be disadvantaged by corrupt leakage of information concerning their private financial affairs. Some of the Radical members of the Chamber have less faith than they had in the popularity of the measure, particularly after the great meeting of shop-keepers, and are growing restive at the prospect of being forced by party discipline to vote for the Bill in the Chamber.

The Chamber has already decided to take into consideration an amendment presented by M. Puech, a Radical, which, if finally voted, would compromise the measure. It refuses to the State all means of control over the declarations of tax-payers possessing an income of more than £200, who alone are subjected to the declaration.

The licensed Victuallers are also up in arms against the Government owing to its proposals to impose fresh heavy taxes on drink. A demonstration of nearly six thousand of this class coming from all parts of France has been held in Paris. Those present protested strongly against social and fiscal measures calculated to "destroy the national wealth and ruin the credit of the Republic." Another feature of the gathering was the anti-republican attitude of some of those present, which called forth a protest on the part of one of the principal speakers, and was expressly repudiated in the resolution eventually accepted by the meeting.

One of the speakers declared in the name of the whole trade that they were resolutely opposed to drunkenness, but contended that its extension in the country districts is due to the privilege of the "bouilleurs de cru," or wine-growers, who were allowed to distil a certain quantity of alcohol from their own products. The abolition of that privilege would, it is maintained, furnish the Government with 100,000,000f. (£4,000,000) of revenue without the imposition of any fresh taxation. The resolution called upon the Government to undertake this reform, and urged the Legislature to reject all increase of the burdens imposed upon the trade.

The question of old age pensions, now before the Committee of the French Senate intrusted with the examination of the Bill which the Government have introduced on the subject, presents as many difficulties here as in England, the "crux" of the matter being in both cases the want of money. M. Clemenceau, the Premier, has been urging the Chairman of the Committee to come to a decision in principle before the summer recess. The Prime Minister suggests that 65 should be fixed as the age when the pensions fall due, that the inclusion of farm hands and domestic servants should be maintained, that the amount of the pension should not fall below 360f. (£14) and that the total annual income of those entitled to benefit by the law should not, including the pension, exceed 600f. (£24) for the first 15 years after the passing of the Act and 800f. (£32) for the second 15 years after that date.

The French old age pension scheme, unlike the English, has a contributory basis and provides for contributions from three sources. One-third is levied on the master, another on the workmen, whilst the balance is made up from the National Exchequer.

This proposal finds favour neither with employers nor wage earners, the former objecting to an increase in their wages list and the latter to any deduction in their weekly pay. The Finance Minister declares, however, that there are no present funds that can be earmarked.

The Government bill for the purchase by the State of the West of France Railway, which serves Dieppe and Cherbourgh and other important points well known to English travellers on the Continent, has only passed the Senate by the exceedingly small majority of three. M. Clemenceau made the matter a Cabinet question and rejected all compromise. He denied being an uncompromising partisan of State Socialism, what is called an etatist. But in every society the existence of common interests required the establisment of a Central authority, and as

present in France that Central authority was not sufficiently independent of the great companies.

Nevertheless the redemption of a big railway system like that of the Western Railway is a daring and very Socialistic project which appears to pave the way to a general nationalization of railways in France.

THE MURDER EPIDEMIC IN FRANCE.

In view of the very emphatic and general expression of French public opinion in favour of the maintenance of capital punishment which has been evoked by the recent murder epidemic in France, the Government has decided not to proceed with the Bill for the abolition of the death penalty which it had submitted to the Chamber of Deputies. It is believed, however, that the Presidential right of pardon will be maintained but on the other hand the Minister of Justice will ask the Chamber to provide for more severe conditions in the case of prisoners whose death sentence has been commuted by the President of the Republic. Apparently the intention is to propose that in such cases prisoners should be subjected to solitary confinement. It is hoped that the breach which now exists between M. Clemenceau's Government and the revolutionary Socialists will have the effect of rendering the exercise of the President's prerogative of pardon much more discriminating than when, in order to humour the humanitarian ideas of the advanced Socialists for party and electioneering ends, no criminal condemned to death was ever executed.

The change of public feeling in favour of sterner measures against the criminal classes is fully explained by the latest official papers extending to the end of the year 1905. They show that between 1901 and that year there has been a startling increase in serious crimes against the person, including homicides and murders. The charges for murder rose from 163 in 1901, to 274 in 1905, an increase of nearly 40 per cent, and the increase had become much marked in the last two years of this period. Cases of manslaughter rose by 17 per cent between 1901 and 1905, and by no less than 60 per cent. between 1904 and 1905.

This state of things was officially described as alarming but it was not until the end of last year that the French public became thoroughly aroused on the subject. The abominable crime of Soleillard, who outraged and murdered a little girl confided to his care by her parents, and the action of the President in commuting the death sentence upon him profoundly stirred the feelings of all classes of Frenchmen and French women. An offence of the same character was committed in Douai soon afterwards, and there, as in Paris, the working classes showed some disposition to lynch the criminal.

The public began to demand more efficient protection from the law. It was observed, in fact, that the increase of murders and murderous assaults coincided in time with the practical abolition of the death penalty.

Nevertheless the Government, in order apparently to please its supporters among the Socialists and extreme Radicals, deemed the moment opportune to introduce a bill for the abolition of the death penalty. But public feeling affected the ministerial majority and the Committee of the Chamber rejected the Bill by eight to two. The Government at first appeared inclined to show fight, but wiser counsels prevailed with the result that what may be described as the murder toleration bill was withdrawn.

A fresh batch of atrocious murders in or near Paris during the last month has still further worked up public opinion against allowing "messieurs les assassins" to escape comparatively scot free.

THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE TSAR.

The projected visit of M. Fallieres to the Tsar at Reval has been made the subject of a violent demonstration by the Socialist members of the Chamber of Deputies. The credit asked by the Government on this account was for £16,000 and the Socialists by way of protest moved a reduction of £2,000 in this amount. The orators of the party spoke with the same exaggeration, the same reckless disregard of any political considerations whatever that characterised the outpourings of their brethren in the British parliament. M. Vaillant one of the Socialist leaders like some of the British Socialists, in speaking of King Edward's visits to Reval, professed to regard the civility paid by M. Fallieres to the Tsar as a mere capitalist dodge designed to restore confidence on the Stock Exchange, send up Russian funds and facilitate the issue of a large Russian loan. M. Vaillant described Russia as a country "herisse de gibets" and of the Tsar as the "meurtrier de ses propres enfants." He was rebuked by the President of the Chamber for using language towards the Tsar of an outrageously insulting character.

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, took the same line and said:—"The alliance with Russia is the basis of our foreign policy, the aim of which is peace. The Government of Russia is a constitutional Government. The meeting between the President of the Republic and the Tsar can only strengthen the alliance uniting the two countries, and it can nowhere arouse umbrage. The Government is convinced, therefore, that without paying heed to an opposition which is as futile in reality as its form is inacceptable, the Chamber will vote by a large majority the Bill submitted to it." And the Chamber did so.

THE STATE OF MACEDONIA.

We are assured from time to time that the best understanding exists between England and Russia on the Macedonian reform question. In fact, according to trustworthy intelligence received last week from St. Petersburg, the Anglo-Russian negociations had then terminated with the receipt of the British reply endorsing the project drafted at St. Petersburg which contained the essence of all the important points proposed by Sir Edward Grey. Russia would at once communicate the joint scheme to the Powers and subsequently a conference of the Ambassadors would be held in Constantinople and a collective and imperative note would be drafted for presentation to the Sultan. So far so good, but it will require some little time to obtain the assent of the Powers to the Anglo-Russian note. Indeed it is not improbable that one or two of them may raise objections, propose modifications and generally cause delay. Once the Powers agreed among themselves, will come the turn of the Sultan, a great master in the art of dilatory tactics, who knows, moreover, that perfect unanimity would not exist among the Powers should it come to a question of applying real pressure on the Porte. On one point certainly the Sultan may be expected to make a long and vigorous stand. He will not grant any sort of autonomy to Macedonia, being convinced that that would mean the total loss of the province to Turkey at no distant date. All this diplomatic finishing and delay would not, however, be of so much consequence were it not for the state of affairs in Macedonia, which from all accounts has undergone a marked change for the worse during the last few weeks. Greek, Bulgarian and Servian, bands sometimes warring against each other but always oppressing and slaughtering the wretched inhabitants, now make the country a greater pandemonium than ever. Latterly the Greek and Servian bands have become increasingly active in their marauding work and appear to have joined hands against the Bulgarians with the result that in the vilayet of Monastir a regular Carnival of Blood may now be said to prevail. The miscreants, whether Greek, Bulgarian or Servian would quail before any firm show of resistance, but the peasantry have long been forbidden by the Turks to possess firearms and are unable therefore to offer any effective resistance. Men, women and children are indiscriminately massacred by the marauding 'Christian' bands and the gendarmerie are not, generally, in strong force enough to repress their atrocities. The Turks generally look on with indifference when Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks set to cutting one another's throats, nor do they even render efficient protection to the villagers who are the victims of each in turn. In many cases even, the Turks have connived at the atrocities committed upon the unfortunate villagers. The blood feud between Servians and Bulgarians is particularly fierce, and relations between the Governments of Sofia and Belgrade have become much strained even to the extent of creating rumours of impending war, which, however, may be regarded as premature.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

SUCCESS OF A GERMAN AIRSHIP.

A remarkable stride in the direction of aerial navigation, now the object of such keen investigation and experiment in Europe and the United States, appears to have been made by Count Zeppelin the German inventor of a new airship, in which he has succeeded in making a 12 hours' flight. The airship started on its voyage at half-past 8 in the morning and after performing a number of evolutions over Lake Constance, proceeded in the direction of Schaffhausen and Lucerne and then returned northwards over the lakes and towns of Zug and Zurich to its floating shed on Lake Constance. This beats Count Zeppelin's own record voyage of eight and a half hours. The distance covered by Count Zeppelin's airship is estimated at 400 kilometres (250 miles). The greatest height to which the airship rose by its own engine-power is estimated at 750 metres, and the highest speed recorded was 15·3 metres per second.

Count Zeppelin's airship is 66 metres long and 11 metres in diameter, consists of an envelope mounted on a steel frame, which can be fitted with two independent motors of 75-h.p., each of which drives a propeller.

THE EULENBURG TRIAL IN BERLIN.

The trial of Prince Philip Eulenburg whose case has already been reported in these columns commenced in Berlin on June 29. The Prince was brought from the Charite Hospital to the Court House in a motor ambulance and was allowed to remain in an arm chair facing the Judge during the proceedings. The Prince who was attended by the Princess and her two sons looked quite broken down in health. After the jury had been sworn, the names of the witnesses were called over. Conspicuous among the latter, who number some 60 persons and include representatives of nearly every class, were General Count Kuno Moltke, various Court personages from Potsdam, the President of the Munich Court which returned a verdict in Herr Harden's favour last April, and the two Bavarian witnesses who gave evidence against Prince Eulenburg at Munich. It was decided by agreement between counsel for the prosecution and the defence and by assent of the presiding judge that the proceedings should be held "in camera."

G. D. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—The French Chamber has passed, by a majority of 358 to 204, the clause of the income-tax Bill concerning the administrative control of the declarations made by tax-payers on which the Government accepted a compromise, giving satisfaction to tradespeople although regarded by the Socialists as a capitulation by the Government. No further difficulty is now apprehended in the passage of this Bill.

INDIAN SEDITION.

TRIBUTE TO LORD MORLEY.

At the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Albemarle-street, on July 1, Lord George Hamilton presented to H. K. Lunn, of Harrow School the society's public school medal, awarded out of the interest of a fund placed at the disposal of the society by the Rajah of Cochin and other chiefs and gentlemen of the Madras Presidency for the promotion, inter alia, of a knowledge of India among the educated classes of England. Lord Reay presided.

Lord Georg Hamilton said that having spent many years of his life at the India Office he fully appreciated the value of a knowledge of Indian matters. Harrow had contributed at least three remarkable men to India as Viceroys—Lord Hastings, Lord Dalhousie, and Lord Lytton. He did not think justice was done at the time to the administration of Lord Lyton. Lord Lyton was appointed by Disraeli, and his viceroyalty formed part of the indictment by Mr. Gladstone, and part of that life-long struggle for political power between Disraeli and Gladstone. When Gladstone succeeded Lord Lytton naturally resigned. His policy was much condemned, his frontier policy was reversed, and also his internal policy particularly with regard to the Press.

But Lord Lytton's actions had been thoroughly vindicated since by history. The principles for which he contended were now the principles which regulated externally our frontier policy, and only a few days ago Viscount Morley, to whose courage, sapience, moderation, and firmness he wished to pay the very highest tribute—(hear, hear) —re-enacted the Press Act, which had been in abeyance for thirty years. His speech gave conclusive reasons for the re-enactment, but these reasons were equally conclusive against it ever having been abolished. Lord Lytton had the courage of his opinions and the courage to see that it was almost impossible for what was called a free Press to exist in a country which was autocratically governed.

The extraordinary ingenuity and perversity with which every act of the Indian Government was twisted and distorted by the native Press was little short of miraculous. Unfortunately there was no answer to the allegations which were spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. He noticed before he concluded his term of office that as these allegations became wilder there was an increasing tendency if not openly, at least covertly, to suggest sedition and outrage. It was 28 years since Lord Lytton's act was repealed, and he could only say that if that act had never been repealed the task before the Government of India would have been much easier than it was.

A FEATURE of the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition to be held at Nagpur in the autumn will be a Photographic Exhibition. There will be both open and local classes, professionals and amateurs having competitions allotted them.

THE Assistant Superintendent of the Botanical Department at Trinidad, in order to determine the best method of packing limes, took with him to England, at the close of last year, from the island a few packages of fresh limes. These limes were packed in various ways. The results were as follows:—(1) Packed in boxes with no paper wrappers, the fruit arrived in bad condition; (2) packed in boxes wrapped in tissue paper, the fruit arrived in fair condition; (3) packed in baskets wrapped in tissue paper, the fruit reached in good condition; (4) packed in baskets wrapped in stiff newspaper, the fruit when unpacked was found to be in very good condition. It would thus appear that when limes are exported to a distance they should be protected with paper wrappers and the stouter the wrapper the better, as it absorbs the moisture.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College C. C.

EXCEPT for a sharp drizzle which commenced half an hour before play, exceptionally fine weather favoured the above fixture. The crowd that grouped on the ground to witness this interesting match was not very noticeable at the commencement, but as the shades of evening wore on the assembly gathered strength, but the call of time witnessed a large and keen crowd which applauded every good stroke and piece of fielding. The Gymkhana fielding was the best witnessed this season. Where all did so well it would be invidious to specialise, but an exception may be made in the case of the Gymkhana skipper, who brought off a brilliant one-handed catch. Had the Elphinstonians taken their chapter out of the Gymkhana book they should not have failed so badly, for their fielding was anything but good: almost every chance, especially those out in the country, being muffed. The Elphinstonians, winning the toss and electing to bat, put up 102, a poor score when placed beside previous years' records. The redeeming feature of the innings was Mody's 34, which was compiled in correct cricket and without the semblance of a chance. His dismissal and Mullah's failure to come off crowned the chapter of disasters for the Elphinstonians. For the Gymkhana Marris and Vines made the stand of the day, the partnership resulting in 72 runs. Both players, however, gave a number of chances, which were not accepted. Out of the five who held charge of the leather Phillips proved the most destructive, securing 3 wickets for but 6 runs, Coombes following with 2 wickets for 12 and Mills 3 for 34. Subavallah trundled long and well for the Elphinstonians, Sanderson looked after the sticks most vigilantly. As events proved the Gymkhana left the field victors by 5 wickets and 21 runs—a fact over which they deserve to be congratulated.

THE PLAY.

Play started at 2-55, when Milne opened the attack from the Money School end. Jhaveri, who opposed him, drew first blood by sending him for a couple. Clarke opened to Chothia from the Gymkhana end, who snicked one off Clarke's fourth delivery, but after four more runs were added he sent one to Vines which the latter beautifully held with one hand (7—1—1). Mody followed by hitting Clarke for 1 and got a similar number from Milne. In the next over Jhaveri attempted to score off Milne, but his efforts fell short and he sent the leather to Vines, who accepted it. (10—2—6). Dustoor joined Mody, and after a period of careful play the latter sent Clarke away for 4, Dustoor replied with a couple and followed this up with a single. Play now became monotonous as both batsmen refused to open out. Clarke at last got past Dustoor and gave him his ticket by a good off-break. (17—3—3). Mullah re-placed him. Clarke and Milne tried to draw the batsmen out, but they refused to be beguiled. Mody eventually got a safe one off Milne and again drove for a couple. This brought the second decade up, which took 35 minutes to compile. Mody got a safe one from Clarke, of which he availed and sent him for 2, and after a maiden from Milne drove Clarke again for a like number, following up with a single. Moollah scored one off Milne and Mody snicked another which sent the third decade up. Mullah got 4 off Milne, Mody 2 off Clarke and followed this with a boundary which sent 40 up. The batsmen appeared set and a run later Coombs relieved Milne. Mody sent Coombs' first delivery for one and Mullah then got 2. West now relieved Clarke. This double change seemed justified, for West in his first over had Mullah caught by Turner. (56-4-14.) The retiring batsman's contribution was most valuable. Singara followed and opened his account with a couple, which Mody followed with a boundary, which brought up the half century. Coombs sent down a maiden. Mody then sent West for a couple to the long off. Mody drove off Coombs Singara here drove Coombs for 2, but Coombs' had his revenge, for shortly after he had him caught by Turner. (58—5—7.). Bhattia replaced Singara. Mody, who from the commencement played a most cautious game, now opened out with two fours and a single off West. But in Coombs next over Mody placed a soft one in Townend's hands, and retired. (67—6—44). His 34 was compiled in beautiful style. He appeared to be well set and it was a pity, seeing that his side made such a poor show, he was not allowed a longer lease. Coombs now had the good analysis of 2 of the best wickets for 6 runs. Subavallah was the next man in and opened his account sending Coombs past him for 2, snicked one, and again sent Coombs for 3. Phillips, who had replaced West, discovered the weak point in Subavallah's armour and floored him with a beautiful bailer. (76—7—9). Dalal, the next man, didn't trouble the scorers, and sending a soft one to Marris retired with only a duck's egg to his credit (76—8—0). Patel replaced him scoring only 2, (78 -9—2). Dadachanji the last man in, attempted to build up the fallen fortunes of his side, but the elements were aginst him and his laudable efforts only carried the score to 102, when his partner, who was stonewalling was stamped. (102-10-5)

The Gymkhana had now 103 runs to make to win and an hour and a half to do it in. Phillips and Christie went in to face Subavallah and Dadachanji. Phillips opened his account by sending Subavallah's second delivery to mid on for a single. Phillips now faced Dadachanji and sent him to the leg for a couple and again for a single. Christie broke his duck by driving Subavallah for 2 and Dadachanji for a single, Phillips doing likewise. Christie then snicked a run and sent up the first decade, but after scoring ane more he fell a victim to Mody off Subavallah. (11—1—4.) Turner replaced the outgoing man, but after scoring two boundaries he put his leg before the wickets and had the penalty. (20—2—8). Marris followed. Phillips here drove Subavallah for a quartette, but placed the third delivery into Marris' hands in the slips. (24—3—11). After Townend, who replaced Phillips, and Marris got a couple of singles off Dadachanji, Marris sent the latter to the boundary for 4 and brought up the third decade. Townend next despatched Subavallah for a single, following this up with a boundary. With the score at 37 Patel relieved Dadachanji, he was proving very expensive, but the batsmen snatched singles and sent the fourth decade up. Five runs later Townend skied one off Patel, which Mody accepted. (45-4-9). Commander Vines, who captained the team, now went to join Marris and opened his score with a single, Marris following his example. Vines then slipped one on to the Gymkhana pavilion and brought up the half century. Marris subsequently despatched Patel for a single and Vines skied a beauty to Dadachanji, in the long field, who muffed it. This lease enabled him to send the next from Patel to Waudby Road for 4 and another to leg for a couple, sending up 60. A run later Dustoor relieved Patel, but Marris sent his first delivery to the off for a single and subsequently drove the same bowler to the tents for 4. Singles now followed and 70 was telegraphed. Play now slowed down, runs coming in singles till Marris sent Dustoor to the boundary, bringing up 80. At 87 Dalal replaced Subavallah. Marris drove Dustoor to the Esplanade Road for a quartette, following up with a single. Vines sent up another skier, but it fell short of the fielder. Singles were again the order of the day, a 4 in the shape of a bye relieving the monotony, with the score at 99. Vines hit a great sixer which carried his sids past the score of his opponents. But in the next delivery Vines put a soft one into Dalal's hands and retired after scoring 26 (105—5—26). Mr. Milne succeeding Marris, who was approaching his half century, sent Dustoor to the Money School end for a 4 and got another off the same bowler. Milne opened his score with a single, sending up 110. After a single by each batsman Milne snicked a 4, and a couple of balls later sent Dustoor over the ropes. Both batsmen scored consisently till the call of time, when the score stood at 133, the Gymkhana thus winning the match by 5 wickets and 21 runs.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. Phillips, c Mody b Subavallah	11
Mr. Christie, c. Mody, b Subavallah	4
Capt. Turner, l.-b-w	8
Mr. Marris, not out	48
Lieut. Townend, c Mody, b Patel	9
Commdr. Vines, c Dalal, b Dadachanji	26
Mr. Milne, not out	16
Mr. West, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Coombs, Mr. Clarke — to bat	
Extras	11
Total	133

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE C. C.

Mr. Jhaveri c Vines b Milne	6
Mr. Chothia, c Vines, b Milne	1
Mr. Mody, c Townend, b Coombs	34
Mr. Dustoor, b Clarke	3
Mr. Mullah, c Turner, b West	14
Mr. Singara, c Townend, b Coombs	7
Mr. Bhattia, stumped	5
Mr. Subavallah, b Phillips	9
Mr. Dalal, c Marris, b Phillips	0
Mr. Patel, c Townend, b Phillips	2
Mr Dadachanji, not out	18
Extras	3
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W
Milne	15	4	34	3.
Clarke	12	3	26	1.
Coombs	7	1	12	2.
West	4	0	20	1.
Phillips	5	1	6	3.

LEAGUE MATCH.

The above was played on Saturday, 18th instant, between the R. I. M. Dockyard and Government Telegraph Cricket Clubs, and resulted in a win for the former by 83 runs. For the winning side Pearcey, Wadia, and Horne scored 48 (not out), 27 and 19 respectively, the first mentioned hitting four sixes. Mahmood and Edroos bowled unchanged, the former securing 6 wickets for 20 runs and the latter 3 for 26.

Scores:—

R. I. M. D. C. C.	
Mr Lexton, c Singh, b Moore	2
Mr Hearne, b Taylor	4
Mr Edroos, l-b-w Moore	9
Mr Mahmood, c Singh, b Moore	0
Mr Wadia, b Singh	27
Mr Horne, c D'Souza, b Singh	19
Mr Carey, c D'Souza, b Taylor	8
Mr Pearcey, not out	48
Mr Janardhan, not out	6
Mr Goodsir, Mr Chapkhanawalla — Did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	129

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr Nettcher, c Wadia b Mahmood	5
Mr Sorris, b Mahmood	2
Mr Moore, c and b Mahmood	1
Mr Edie, c and b Edroos	9
Mr Taylor, b Mahmood	6
Mr D'Silva, b Mahmood	2
Mr D'Souza, b Edroos	0
Mr Leslie (capt.), c and b Edroos	0
Mr Foregars, c Janardhan b Mahmood	6
Mr Singh, run out	9
Mr St Anne, not out	6
Extras	nil
Total	46

THE KIRKEE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

The compulsory postponement for a week of the second day of the Kirkee meeting resulted in a depletion of the list of starters in each event; but quality took the place of quantity, and fields represented some of the best blood available for Kirkee. The Officers of the Royal Field Artillery were "At Home" on the course and among their numerous guests was His Excellency the Governor. Captain Meynell and Captain Hodgson, Joint Honorary Secretaries, are to be congratulated on the success of the meeting.

The following are the results:—

1st Race—THE DALAL CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

Captain Hopwood's Gendarme, 10st 4lbs...Owner 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' Arabian Flag, 10st 6lbs ... Captain Meynell 2
Mr Adil's Come Soon, 10st 7lbs.....Mr Irani 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Arabian Flag, 2 to 1 against Gendarme and 4 to 1 against Come Soon.

Won by half a length; six lengths between second and third.

2nd Race.—THE SERVICE HANDICAP Distance 6 furlongs.

Capt Mundy's Coriolan, 12st 6lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Eale's Minden, 11st 2lbs .....Owner 2
Mr H De B Johnson's Lusie, 11st 7lbs. Major Arnold 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Coriolan; 2 to 1 against Lusie, and 6 to 1 against Minden.

Won by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

3rd Race.—THE BEN SMITH CUP. Cup presented by Mr. Ben Smith. Distance—1/2 mile.

Mr. DeSouza's Sabah, 10st. .....Capt Meynell 1
Mr. Morison's Great Shot, 10st. ...Capt Hopwood 2
Capt. Hodgson's Lucky Shot, 9st. 7lbs.....Baichan 3

Also ran: DeSouza, 9st.

Betting: Evens on Sabah, 2 to 1 against Lucky Shot and 6 to 1 against Great Shot and DeSouza.

Won comfortably by two lengths; one length between second and third.

4th Race—THE COLONIAL PLATE. Distance —2 1-2 furlongs. Catch-weights 11st 7lbs.

Mr Gray's Pretty Polly.....Major Moore 1
Capt Meynell's Rosabea .....Owner 2
Capt Hopwood's Dairy Maid..... 3

Four ran.

Betting: 4 to 1 on Pretty Polly, evens on Rosabea, 8 to 1 against Dairy Maid and 20 to 1 against Flane.

Won by three-quarters of a length, one length between second and third.

5th Race.—THE KIRKEE HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Hopwood's Gendarme, 9st 12lbs .....Owner 1
Mr Adil's Light, 8st 11lbs .....Mr Irani 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Fareikh, 10st...C C Mahomed 3

Also ran: Court Martial, 11st 10lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Court Martial, 2 to 1 against Fareikh and Gendarme and 4 to 1 against Light.

Won by a neck; two lengths separating second and third.

6th Race.—THE CLOSED HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Hodgson's Hooded Falcon 9st 4lbs...Baichan 1
Capt Greig's Rains, 10st 7lbs.....Capt Meynell 2
Mr. Anderson's Helper, 9st.....Mr. Beaumont 3

Won by two lengths easily; a length between second and third.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

THE twenty-ninth match of the League was played on Saturday evening on the Cooperage, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Young Men's Christian Association. Though not an ideal exhibition of football, it was a very level game throughout and neither side could claim any advantage for a long time, the one and only point which gave the Gymkhana the victory being scored towards the close of the afternoon. An adverse wind, which is always the bane of the attackers at the southern gaol, did also some little harm on this occasion by diverting the course of some well-judged shots.

Taking advantage of a clear sky, and the occasion being a meeting of two favourite civilian teams, a big crowd gathered on the grounds, while the ample seating accommodation of the reserved enclosure was packed to its utmost capacity with interested spectators; in fact, Mr. Hogan had to provide more chairs and benches from the neighbouring dressing shed. To the paying spectators, who always expect their money's worth, the lack of science on this occasion was, however, made good by the excitement and level nature of the game.

The Bombay Gymkhana played on Saturday what one of their members called "an amateur eleven." Ward and Marris, the usual backs, were absent; the latter being engaged in the more engrossing game of cricket, and their places were taken by Haines, an old footballer, and Whiting; and though the first of these acquitted himself most creditably, they cannot be said to have been up to the mark. In the half line Bussey had the brunt of the work, while Sim was often useful. The advance-guard of the team, which was minus Christie and with Abbott in his place, somewhat lacked the initiative, but the Reverend Mr. Burnett and Moir in the left wing made up for the defects; the former of these was ever prominent by his dashing dribbles and the latter by his fine centres.

On the Young Men's side, Kelly and Rowbottom at back proved themselves as efficient as ever, but their custodian Rose, though doing very well, should try and field the ball cleanly and not let it rebound out of his hands. Jaeger, the centre-half, was invaluable and it was he who defeated many of the Gymkhana's splendid passes. Tom Brewin as outside-right unfortunately had an injured foot, while his brother, sprinter that he is, frequently broke through, but should practise shooting. Dowling and both the Templetons played up well but there was generally an inclination to keep possession of the ball too long on the part of halves and backs.

The Y.M.C.A., who were guarding the Bandstand end, kicked off and at once tried to score but their left wing let go the chance. The Gymkhana left-half securing the leather passed it to the forwards, but a wide shot was the result. A fine bit of play was witnessed from their forwards but Thompson was slow to take advantage of an opening. The ball was kicking about all over the ground for some time, and both the outposts were attacked but the attackers had always to retire before a strong defence. Kelly playing in the forward line for the Y.M. and Thompson and Burnett for the Gymkhana sent some stingers, but the custodians were on the look out. Now the Gymkhana right wing were on the ball and Moir centred to Burnett, whose shot narrowly missed the flags. Attack on the opposite flags followed and a volley from Kelly was saved by Thompson. Again up and down play took place and Kelly and Burnett sent many a dangerous missile, which, however, could not beat the defence. Towards the close of this half, a game attempt of Kelly was frustrated through the Gymkhana left back tripping before him. The Young Men had again a good position but Quinn's shot just glanced outside. There was no score.

From the restart, the Gymkhana broke away and threatened their adversaries flags but Kelly, who was back at his post of left back, cleared. Keeping the ball with them, Evans made a fine centre but Kelly was ready for him. Play now began to get very close and exciting and the ball was dribbled from end to end in fine style. Poor kicking at both ends made the backs' saving task easier. Then the Gymkhana began to press and Moir provided some excellent centres, which were, however, not taken advantage of. Shortly, Burnett dribbling the ball and keeping it with him, at last succeeded in piercing the Young Men's defence and scored a goal amidst applause. Moir again worked the ball but his centre did not produce any score. Beat on avenging, a run was made for the opposite flags and Tom Brewin sent a volley but Thompson sent it back with his fist. Burnett again broke away but Kelly checked his progress. Both the flags were then repeatedly assailed but no further score could be gained.

Bombay Gymkhana..... 1 goal
Y. M. C. A..... nil.

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson.
Backs—Whiting, Haines.
Half-backs—Bussey, Sims, Cox.
Forwards—Moir, Revd. Burnett, Abbott, Thompson, Evans.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal—Rose.
Backs—Rowbottom, Kelley.—(latter played as inside-right in the first half).
Half-backs—MacMullen, Jaeger, C. Templeton.
Forwards—T. Brewin, H. Templeton, G. Brewin, Dowling, Quinn.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
Royal Scots "B"	8	8	0	0	19	2	16
Royal Scots "A"	7	5	1	1	15	5	11
Royal G. Artillery	7	4	3	0	15	7	8
Y. M. C. A.	8	3	4	1	8	12	7
Commercial Gymkhana	7	4	3	0	6	11	6
Bombay Gymkhana	7	2	3	2	7	8	6
Govt. Telegraphs	8	1	5	2	6	17	4
Rovers F. C.	6	0	6	0	3	17	0

THE MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for Wednesday, 22nd July, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting):—

1. Individual Tent Pegging:—(a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

Members are informed that a supply of Competition Tent Pegging spears are availabls at the Gymkhana.

2. Obstacle Race.

3. Affinity Race.—Ladies and gentlemen to ride together over given course, to flags, where they dismount, change horses, and ride back over same course. First couple home to win.

4. Bending Race (bareback), Horses or Ponies.

5. Ladies' Nomination.—Gentlemen to ride given course, carrying four pieces of wood, a hammer and 4 nails, to where syces are standing, dismount, and go to their partners, who are to nail the pieces of wood into the form of a square; when the square is completed, the gentlemen to return over same course carrying the square. Gentlemen not to assist in the making of the square. First home with square complete to win.

6. Pony Scurry.

Competitors for the Scurry will please give in their names to the Honorary Secretary on arrival on the ground; no entries will be received after the third event is over.

By kind permission of Col. H. Mead, and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play during afternoon.

WELLINGTON BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Excellent Boxing Exhibited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JULY 18.

The Annual Boxing Tournament of Wellington, an event of special interest to the Military throughout India, opened last night at Wellington before a large and enthusiastic gathering.

The competitors included men from Burma, Poona, Secunderabad and Bangalore. Excellent boxing was witnessed. Major H. R. Wellman, Manchester Regiment, did the judging and Captain F. W. Radcliffe, Dorset Regiment, was Referee. It was past 1-30 a.m. when the Tournament gave over.

BOYS CONTEST.

Rudd, Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Freeman, Essex Regiment, Bangalore.

Fisher, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Gough, Dorset Regiment, Wellington.

BANTAMS—8 stone 7lbs. and under.

Corpl. Daniels, Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Howe, Royal Fusiliers Secunderabad.

Pte. Oliver, Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Sewell, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderbad.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—9 stone and under.

Pte. Biggs, Royal Warwicks Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. O'Neill, Manchester Regiment, Secunderabad.

Pte. Wainwright, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Simpson, Manchester Regiment, Secunderabad.

Lance-Corpl. Watson, Manchester Regiment, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Hearne, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad.

Lance-Corpl. Connor, Manchester Regiment, Secunderabad; beat Lance-Corpl. Wilson, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

Corpl. Palmer, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Salter, Dorset Regiment, Wellington.

Salter gave in in the 5th round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—10 stone and under.

Sergt.-Instructor Jenkins, Southern Province Mounted Rifles, Ooty, beat Pte. Kershaw, Manchester Regiment, Secunderabad.

Pte. Mason, Royal Warwick Regiment, Burma, beat Sergt. Barton, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad.

NOVICES.—9 stone 7lbs, and under.

Pte. Stevenson, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma, beat Pte. Inch Bolt, East York Regiment, Burma.

Pte. Pedrick, Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Osborne, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma.

Pte. Adams, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad, beat Pte. Pearson, Royal Warwick Fusiliers, Burma.

Pte. Cozens, Dorset Regiment, Wellington, beat Pte. Bridgeman, Royal Fusiliers, Secunderabad.

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 16.

After two abortive attempts the cricketing season commenced here to-day on the Secunderabad Gymkhana ground. There was a fair number of spectators to witness the match between the Secunderabad Gymkhana and the Royal Artillery. The first half of the game was played in fine weather, but about 4 p. m. play had to be suspended for fifteen or twenty minutes owing to a stiff shower of rain.

The following are the scores:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Capt. Potter, b Casey	7
G. N. Barlow, c Cummings, b Clarke	5
Lt. Rostrow, c Wilson, b Clarke	25
Lt. Hankin, b Casey	73
Col. Stokes, b Little	12
Sergt. Clay, b Little	3
Capt. Wynne, c Oakes, b Casey	29
Gr. Graseman, c Franklin, b Sheeran	13
Br. Brough, c and b Little	4
Tptr. Turner, c Bomford, b Sheeran	2
Br. King, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	187

ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clarke	19	3	53	2
Casey	15	0	44	3
Mitchell	18	0	72	3
Sheeran	2	0	2	2
Wace	3	2	2	0

GYMKHANA.

Lt. Harding, l-b-w, b King	1
Sergt.-Dmr. Franklin, c Hankin, b Barlow	30
Capt. Clarke, c Graseman, b Wynne	24
Corpl. Casey, c Clay, b Rostrow	48
Lt. Cope, c Turner, b Wynne	9
Lt. North Bomford, b Barlow	3
Lt. Oakes, c Turner, b Barlow	3
Lt. Comyn, b Rostrow	1
Pte. Little, not out	16
Sheeran (Sub), not out	2
Extras	15
Total	152

ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Turner	5	0	25	0
King	3	0	20	1
Barlow	10	0	24	3
Graseman	3	0	16	0
Rostrow	12	1	34	3
Clay	2	0	11	0
Wynne	4	0	7	2

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 19th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	13	5	45 p. m.	6	0
Teheran	19	10	35 a. m.	1	17
Suez	19	3	0 p. m.	0	20

NOTICES.

Turkish route Right. (

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Uganda's Fairy Tale.

Mr. Winston Churchill has an article in the July "Strand Magazine" on "My African Journey," and in it he deals with Uganda, which he calls "A Fairy Tale."

"But the Kingdom of Uganda is a fairy tale. You climb up a railway instead of a beanstalk, and at the end there is a wonderful new world. The scenery is different, the vegetation is different, the climate is different, and, most of all, the people are different from anything elsewhere to be seen in the whole range of Africa. Instead of the breezy uplands we enter a tropical garden. In place of naked, painted savages clashing their spears and gibbering in chorus to their tribal chiefs a complete and elaborate polity is presented.

AN AMIABLE AND POLITE PEOPLE.

"Under a dynastic King, a Parliament, and a powerful feudal system, an amiable, clothed, polite, and intelligent race dwell together in an organised monarchy upon the rich domain between the Victoria and Albert Lakes. More than two hundred thousand natives are able to read and write. More than one hundred thousand have embraced the Christian faith. There is a Court, there are Regents and Ministers and nobles, there is regular system of native law and tribunals; there is discipline, there is industry, there is culture, there is peace. In fact, I ask myself whether there is any other spot in the whole earth where the dreams and hopes of the negrophile, so often mocked by results and stubborn facts, have ever attained such a happy realisation.

THREE INFLUENCES.

"Three separate influences, each of them powerful and benevolent, exercise control over the mass of the Baganda nation. First, the Imperial authority, secular, scientific, disinterested, irresistible; secondly, a native Government and feudal aristocracy corrected of their abuses, yet preserving their vitality; and thirdly, missionary enterprise on an almost unequalled scale. Under the shelter of the British Flag, safe from external menace or internal broil, the child-King grows to a temperate and instructed maturity. Surrounded by his officers of State, he presides at the meetings of his council and Parliament, or worships in the huge thatched cathedral which has been reared on Namirembe Hill. Fortified in their rights, but restrained from tyrannical excess, and guided by an outside power, his feudatories exercise their proper functions. The people, relieved from the severities and confusions of times not long ago, are apt to learn and willing to obey. And among them with patient energy toils a large body of devoted Christian men of different nations, of different Churches, but a common charity, tending their spiritual needs, enlarging their social and moral conceptions, and advancing their education year by year.

NATIVE SIMPLICITY.

"An elegance of manners springing from a native simplicity of character pervades all classes. An elaborate ritual of friendly salutations relieves the monotony of the wayfarer's journey. Submission without servility or loss of self-respect is accorded to constituted authority. The natives evince an eagerness to acquire knowledge and a very high observant and imitative faculty.

"And then Uganda is from end to end one beautiful garden, where the staple food of the people grows almost with labour, and where almost every thing else can be grown better and easier than anywhere else. The planter from the best islands in the West Indies is astonished at the richness of the soil. Cotton grows everywhere."

EFFECTS OF THE NEW PATENT LAW.

"The new British Patent Law, the main clause of which requires a foreigner exploiting a patent in this country to manufacture the goods on British soil, has now been in force six months and is already having the widest effects," says the "Mail."

"It appears not improbable that the recent prophecy of Sir Alfred Jones to the effect that the new law will cause the investment of £25,000,000 of foreign—largely German—capital in manufactures in this country will be fully realised. Over 20,000 British patents have been granted to foreigners within the last three years, and not one of the processes for which the patents were taken out has been carried on to any great extent in the United Kingdom.

TIME-LIMIT, AUGUST 28.

"The time-limit set by the law for the manufacture of foreign-patented goods in Britain expires on August 28 next. After that date patents not 'worked' in British territory may be revoked on the application of any person to the Comptroller of Patents.

"German manufacturers are appealling to their Government to seek an extension of the time-limit and to take retaliatiory measures."

"The influential concern known as the Union of Industrialists (Bun der Industriellen) has presented a petition to the Imperial Chancellor, the Federal Council, and the Reichstag, pointing out that the time-limit fixed for fulfilling the provisions of the new English Patent Law (whereby the patented article must be manufactured in a 'sufficient quantity,' by August 28) most seriously injures German interests. The petition proposes, says Reuter:

A GERMAN PETITION.

"To secure through diplomatic channels the extention of the time-limit from August 28 to at least a year hence.

"To put into force similiar measures against English patents in virtue of the German Patent Law, which admits of retaliatory measures.

"To open negotiations with the British Government with a view to removing as soon as possible, compulsory manufacture of patented articles by placing the inhabitants of both countries on an equal footing, on the lines of the agreement reached between Germany and Switzerland.'"

THE "TIMES" OPENION.

"Some inventors," says the "Times," "never intended to make use of their patents anywhere; they had gained their end if they could be certain that their goods manufactured in some other way were not undersold by goods manufactured in accordance with the process which they had patended. A privilege originally designed to stimulate industry in this country was, in fact, used for the opposite purpose. It served as a device by which English manufacturers were excluded from the benefits of of new inventions, and which served to protect, in particular, the German chemical industries. This was, as has been often shown in these columns, directly contrary to the spirit and intention of the early Patient Law. The Patent Law, as administered for many years, allowed patentees to do as they liked in the sense that they might do with the industries of their country as they pleased. When Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech on the Bill of 1883, said that 'it was not necessary, or just to give to the first inventor an absolute right of monopoly which he used for purposes of extortion or to the injury of the country which granted these rewards for invention,' he proclaimed a forgotten truth which, reasserted by subsequent legislation, has already done good, and which will not, we trust, be impaired by diplomacy."

BY THE WAY.

THE WAY OF PEACE.

It would be going too far to ascribe to cause and effect the fact that the "modus vivendi" arrived at between Mr. Runciman and the Church on the vexed question of the constitution of the Training Colleges has followed on the heels of the Pan-Anglican Congress. But it is surely not too much to see in this a sign of the times, a real elevation of the spirit of Christian fellowship, a quickening of the religious consciousness. It would be ill to count chickens before they are hatched. This is only a "modus vivendi," a temporary compromise by which affairs will be carried on for a year. As such, however, it is full of good hope. We congratulate Mr. Runciman on having been able to remit the menacing harshness of Mr. McKenna, and we congratulate the Bishop of St. Albans and those who have acted with him on having been able to make concessions for the sake of educational peace. If only the extremists will be silent, and if only partisans will omit their cries of "treason" and "surrender," we shall yet beat out that solution of the education problem which shall satisfy all forms of conscience without driving us on the rocks of the secular solution.

"DON'T-KEIR HARDIE!"

Mr. Keir Hardie is very strong, most unflinching, and terribly resolute. Upholding the freedom of the individual, he sternly denies that the King had any right to withhold from him an invitation to the Royal Garden Party. Not content with denying, Mr. Hardie has given Stockport a definite assurance that he will not allow the "incident" to "pass without a challenge." How Mr. Hardie intends to proceed we cannot pretend to say or even suggest. In the courts of law? By the arbitrament of the duel? By appeal to the House of Commons? Or . . . But no good purpose will be served by venturing further into the hazy recesses of Mr. Hardie's mind. We do not think the democracy will make this a matter for rebellion and civil war. We shall not be surprised if they persist in thinking that his Majesty may be permitted to invite to his own house whomsoever he likes. Should the precedent laid by Mr. Hardie and his astonishing fellow-protestants be followed, strange questions may be expected to crop up in the future. The House of Commons question-paper may read something like this: "Mr. Private Member to ask the Premier why he was unwarrantably excluded from the "Ministerial dinnerparty of Tuesday last"; "Mr. Tusher Pusher to ask the Home Secretary how he dared to omit inviting the honourable member for Prattleborough to his reception, seeing that representatives were present from the neighbouring boroughs of Tweedledum and Tweedledee." If Mr. Hardie is not very careful the country will begin to have a dim suspicion that on provocation he can, without much effort, act very foolishly.

"WHERE EVERYBODY'S SOMEBODY."

Mr. Willie Redmond is not only irrepressible and not always irresponsible. He is one of those perfectly horrible people who have a disgusting knack, on occasion, of wrapping up some bitter truth in the folds of his irony. Thus he probed a wound that may almost be called suppurating when he "wished to know if it could be arranged, as a matter of general convenience, and so that their colleagues might know how to address them with becoming respect, that rosettes might be worn for at least one month from this date by the many hon. gentlemen opposite who had joined the titled classes." "Solvuntur risu tabulæ." "The question was answered with general laughter." But we may be sure it stung. And this gay fancy of red and blue and yellow ribbons for first and second prizes and "commendeds"—i.e., Viscounts, Baronets, and Knights of Radical creation—shows up the humours of the democratic spirit as clearly as do the rage and fury of that democratic snob, Mr. Keir Hardie, because he was not asked to a private garden party to which wild horses would not have dragged him. A mad world, this, "where everybodys' somebody and no one's anybody."

ALMACK'S CLUB.

The mention of Almack's Club takes one back not only to the fourth decade of the nineteenth century when the famous assembly-rooms in King's-street, St. James's, were in their prime, but to a period earlier by some eighty years. The original Almack's Club was opened, at the exact spot in Pall-mall now occupied by the Marlborough Club, in 1764. This resort, rather than the even then more decorous Brooks's in St. James's-street, was the scene of Charles Fox's deepest losses at play. Here took place the colossal card contests, their ill-luck in which bliged Lord Holland to pay more than £20,000 as the price of a couple of nights' amusement for his two sons. Here, also, was the outer chamber in which waited the accommodating Jews with the necessary supplies of ready money, and which was consequently called by Fox "the Jerusalem Chamber."

ANOTHER GREAT CONGRESS.

Following the Pan-Anglican, another great Congress is to assemble in London during the summer. This is the Eucharistic Congress, which was first held at Avignon in 1882. It will be the greatest gathering of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics ever seen in England. The Duke of Norfolk is president of the reception committee, which is making preparations to provide suitable accommodation for the large number of ecclesiastics, including more than sixty distinguished prelates in all parts of the world who will attend. There will also be present several Cardinals from the United States, Rome, Spain, Germany, France, Belgium and other countries; while the special preacher at Westminster Cathedral will be Cardinal Gibbons, who is regarded by his countrymen as the "Cardinal Manning" of America.

SUMATRA.

Sumatra, the scene of the latest native rebellion, is the western-most of the Dutch Indian possessions, and one of the largest islands in the world. It is separated from Java in the south by the Strait of Sunda, memorable for its volcanic disturbance. The northern portion embraces the Sultanate of Ache; and in the days of Queen Elizabeth and James I., when we sent Ambassaders to its Court, Ache was a great kingdom occupying more than half the island. The Achenese have never acknowledged the supremacy of the Dutch, and over £20,000,000 has been spent in endeavours to subdue this race of warriors. South of Ache is a large district occupied by the Battaks, a tribe that has practised cannibalism for centuries. Padang, where the rebellion is most active at present, is the chief town in Sumatra, and has a population of 20,000. Fort de Kock, which is the centre of the fighting, according to telegraphic advices, is the seat of the Resident, and a strong garrison.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A NOTABLE DRESS.

Every evening gown is a marvel of modistic skill, and more than half the cost of the toilette goes into the beautiful jewelled broderies which represent a sine qua non nowadays. Perhaps one of the most typical, as well as the most beautiful, dinner dresses of the season was that made by Olivette, 24, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W., for the Countess of Londesborough, on the occasion of her Saturday to Monday visit to Windsor Castle. The material was a soft crepe de chine meteor, with the pure pearly whiteness of a white rose, while the skirt was moulded to the form so smoothly as to show a seamless surface broken by a deep hem of soft white charmeuse at the foot. On one side the gown was slashed up over closely kilted snow-white chiffon, which in its turn, was mounted on a doublure of the softest charmeuse, the two sides having the effect of being laced together again with jewelled bands consisting of a serried row of large mock diamonds glittering like sunlight on water, and edged with a narrow twisted silver wire, the stones being mounted at intervals over rings of darned black silk thread, which gave just the supreme relieving touch to the scheme.

THE EXTRAS.

The diamond "lace" terminated in little sparkling tassels, which fell over the soft kiltings of the chiffon, and, like the true Empire gown, the waistline was conspicuous by its absence, the corsage being girdled at the line of the bust with an immensely wide jewelled band of black beaded net sewn with a heavy Louis XV. treillage of large diamonds cut into facets, and interlacing each other, each little square being punctuated with a diamond cabuchon, while a serried row of the same outlined it. Above the band occurred a cloud of soft pearl-white tulle illusion, arranged in symmetrically crossed folds, with a row of close-set diamonds cutting the decolletage into a point, while the sleeves constituted the crux of the whole toilette, and consisted of a puff of transparent tulle as light as foam, which was laced down the centre with diamonds, the fulness being tucked into a wide band of black net worked in a lattice-work of diamonds to match the corsage.

ANOTHER BLOW AGAINST PRIVILEGE.

"The modus vivendi arrived at between the Church of England Training Colleges and the Board of Education is creditable to both parties, and those who have conducted the negotiations—Mr. Runciman on the one side and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of St. Albans on the other—deserve the thanks of the public for having negotiated it in a conciliatory spirit," writes the "Westminster Gazette." "On the one said, the Church withdraws the rather technical plea that the Trust forbids everything; on the other, the Government grants time for the adjustment which must follow the abolition of tests in Training Colleges and, in the meantime, accepts the offer that 50 per cent. of the vacant places shall be subject to the conscience clause, "for the coming year only and without prejudice to either side." The original regulation ran as follows:—

NO RELIGIOUS TESTS.

"'In no circumstances may the application of a candidate be rejected on the ground of religious faith, or by reason of his refusal to undertake to attend or abstain from attending any place of religious worship, or any religious observance, or instruction in religious subjects in the college or elsewhere, nor on the ground of social antecedents or the like.'

"Under the modus vivendi, this applies to half the vacancies, and means in practice that no candidate can be refused on the grounds defined unless and until the ruthorities of the Training Colleg can show that the number of open places, as we may call them, has been filled up. This is likely to meet the practical necessities of the case for the coming year, and it avoids the drastic measures which must have followed if neither side had been willing to meet the other. We need not, in the circumstances, spend time in refuting the suggestion made— e. g., by the "Morning Post"—that the Government have surrendered or that Mr. Runciman has done something which Mr. McKenna would not have done if he had still been at the Board of Education.

FINANCED FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.

"The Training College question presents a serious difficulty to any Liberal President of the Board of Education. He sees the ground occupied for the training of teachers by a large number of institutions which, though they are mainly financed out of public funds, have hitherto excluded candidates who could not accept the denominational test. When Mr. McKenna published his regulations there were 3,300 places available for members of the Church of England, against 1,100, or thereabouts for persons belonging to no denomination; and a large number of Nonconformist teachers accordingly found themselves obliged either to forgo the great advantage of residence in a training college, or to avow themselves members of the Church of England. This was a state of things which could not last, but there are ways and ways of getting rid of it.

"If the Church had stood on its trust-deeds and declared itself unable to make any concession, then either Mr. McKenna or Mr. Runciman must have taken the drastic course which at one time seemed inevitable, and applied at least a portion of the grants to establishing new Training Colleges for the undenominational student. But if the Church is willing to meet them, the Government certainly does not desire war for the sake of war; on the contrary, it desires peace if peace can be had on honourable terms, not only in this part of the educational controversy, but over the whole field.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

"The modus vivendi may, we hope, be taken as of good omen from this larger point of view. A pitched battle over the Training Colleges must greatly have blighted the prospects of peace on the elementary Bill, which will come up for discussion in the autumn, and the conciliatory disposition which has been shown on the one question ought surely to bear fruit on the other."

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES
15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1er JUILLET 1908.

I.—Ciel Rouge (1), Deuxiems Partie, par Claude Ferval.
II.—Correspondance de Guizot Avec Leonce de Lavergne (1838-1874), publiee par M. Ernest Cartier.
III.—Ruskin et la vie.—III. La Societe, par M. Andre Chevrillon.
IV.—Lettres Ecrites du sud de L'Inde.—VI. Le Carnate: La ballade de Genji,—l'Escalade des Francais,—les Djainas de Sittamour, par M. Maurice Maindron.
V.—Talleyrand Emigre.—I. En Angleterre (1792-1794) par M. Bernard de Lacombe.
VI.—Une Vie de Femme au XVIII Siecle—Madame de Tencin D'apres des Documens Nouveaux, Dernie es Partie, par M. Maurice Masson.
VII.—Poesies, par M. Fernand Gregh.
VIII.—Chronique de la Quinzaine Historique Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
IX.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

"OSPREY" PLUMES.

Now that Lord Avebury's Bill, promoted for the protection specially of those birds whose plumages are used for fashionable adornment, is being considered, it seems that at last something really useful will be accomplished to prevent the wholesale massacre of some species bordering on extermination. It seems hardly possible that that section of the public who so slavishly follow the dictates of fashion and adorn their headgear with barbaric trophies of plumes, brilliant or otherwise, can realise the tremendous slaughter and suffering entailed in satisfying the demand. Most of the patrons of the plume trade, no doubt, are extremely sympathetic with the various societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals or birds, and do their best to encourage these movements locally; but with regard to the sufferings of these creatures in the more out-of-the-way parts of the globe they appear to be prefectly callous. Do they realise the full meaning of the figures quoted by Mr. Buckland in his evidence in support of Lord Avebury's Bill? Among other figures he mentioned that during six months in 1907 no fewer than 1,411 packages of genuine "ospreys" were offered for sale in London alone. This 1,411 packages of "ospreys," as the trade term the elegant plumes of the white heron or egret, represent a slaughter of about 115,000 birds, and this slaughter under peculiarly revolting conditions.

These plumes, so prized by the plume-hunters, spring from the middle and lower part of the back of the egret, hanging gracefully over the sides of the tail, and are always at their best during the breeding-season. Consequently those engaged in the trade, devoid of all sentiment, eager for personal gain, and without any thought or system for the preservation of the species for future profit, penetrate into the morasses where egrets nest, in now largely diminishing colonies, and shoot them down, leaving thousands of young birds to starve in their nests. So much has been written on the subject of late years by those who actually witness these terrible barbarities that it seems difficult to think that those who are deliberately encouraging the "osprey" trade by wearing the plumes in the name of fashion do not realise that they are personally responsible for such atrocities in the realm of Nature. In the "Auk," 1887, the series of papers by Mr. W. E. D. Scott, who gives an account of the ravages of a party of plume-hunters in the breeding-quarters of the egret in Florida, is a terrible record of barbarities that would never be tolerated if the scenes were nearer home. India has already tackled the subject, and Lord Curzon's Act, in forbiding the export of plumes from that country, has been the means of checking very appreciably the wholesale slaughter that went on at one time.

The excuse that so readily rises to the lips of the vendors of some of these plumes and is so readily accepted by the purchaser without any attempt at verification, that "these particular 'ospreys' are artificial," has in reality no foundation in fact, for "ospreys" such as women wish to wear cannot be made artificially.

This process of extermination for the sake of the plumage is by no means confined to the egret: the birds of paradise of some species are getting extremely rare. From some districts of North and West New Guinea nearly 20,000 skins of birds of paradise are exported every year, and Mr. Buckland in his figures mentioned that during the plume sales of six months of 1907 over 19,000 skins were offered. The great point that the general public should keep in mind is that the plumage of all birds is always at its best and brightest during the breeding-season, and that the demand for skins in the nuptial plumage must lead in the long run to extermination.

WASTE OF FUEL.

Our contemporary, "Power and the Engineer," for June 2, contains the address delivered by Mr. White, the State geologist for West Virginia, at the Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources held at Washington last May. Nature has been lavish in her gifts to America. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, are fields of coal. In all the coastal plains are vast areas of peat. Almost wherever coal is found, and in many places where there is no coal, there are both natural gas and petroleum. America, indeed, has almost a monopoly of natural gas. It is the best and the purest of fuels, and there it lies stored at vast pressure beneath the soil, ready to be released when required for the needs of her people. But it is escaping from its reservoirs at an incredible rate. The lowest estimate of the "daily" waste that is going on is one thousand million cubic feet. The heating value of this stupendous volume of gas is calculated to be that of at least a million bushers of coal. From a single well in Kentucky the stream of natural gas has been escaping for the last twenty years. No attempt has been made to shut it in or to utilise it. Eight years ago, in West Virginia, five hundred million cubic feet of gas were daily wasted in two counties alone. Gas is invisible, so that the escape of six million cubic feet into the open air does not appeal to the imagination as a stream of oil or a coal-mine on fire. Yet this volume of gas is equivalent to 1,000 barrels of oil. The duty of conserving natural resources is recognised by but one State, Indiana. No person in that State is allowed to take oil from its natural store-house unless a method is at the same time provided for utilising the accompanying gas or volatile oil. Neither the producer nor the consumer is allowed to waste the valuable fuel. Every effort to save the daily waste of 250,000,000 cubic feet of gas in West Virginia has been thwarted by oil kings obviously interested in its continuance; and yet 80 per cent. of the waste might be easily and cheaply prevented. Mr. White declares that in mines that are abandoned half the coal is left untouched, and now can never be recovered except are prohibitive expenditure. The experts of the Geological Survey report that from 40 to 70 per cent. of the total deposit of fuel is left unminede To Mr. White the prospect suggested for the States is Lord Macaulay—the New Zealander—the broken arch of London Bridge.

HOW RATS FIND THEIR WAY.

The wonderful manner in which many animals find their way over long distances has led many observers to the somewhat unscientific conclusion that they are endowed with some extra mysterious sense of direction. Migrating birds, for example, which pass to and from their breeding quarters over long distances of sea and land have been thought by some to have the power of orienting themselves by some sense akin to the magnetism of the compass needle. Some recent experiments on rats seem to emphasise the difficulty of the problem. These experiments have been carried out in the biological laboratory, Chicago, and a brief account of them appears in last week's number of the "Field."

THE most recent commercial development of the Soudan is said to be the establishment of experimental India-rubber farms along the Nile, which, according to official information, bid fair to be a very important success. The rubber is grown in a wild state from creepers. No botanical name is given, but they are probably landolphias. Another interesting experiment which is being tried is the export of a Soudanese sorghum, which is stated to have much the same chemical properties as maize, and to be a valuable and cheap fodder.

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Really wholesome Confectionery

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BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

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Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

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Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Please see panelling except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Illustrations and Prices sent Free on application.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 17.] [BOMBAY, JULY 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 11/16	1/4	3/16
3 do. Rentes	96		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 1/4		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16		1/8
Do. in New York on 9th 53 1/2+1/4	53		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·11 1/2		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/4		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York, on 9th 4·87 unchgd	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		since 28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 1/4		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 5/8	1/4	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £125,000 for various places.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on Madras ...Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Mail :—

The Bombay Mail of the 4th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Bar Gold per oz. 77/10½ unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Firm.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£130,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 60,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and Easier.
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	...3,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	...2,000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·10—07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·32	5·30	5·14	5·07	5·02
—01	—03	+01	Unchgd	Unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.		Mar.-Apl.
4·99	4·97	4·98		4·99
Unchgd	Unchgd	Unchgd		Unchgd

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. do. last year ...	1,200

Spot Cotton—10·80 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct....9·17—02 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

Do do. Dec....9·11—01

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 7/8 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·28 unchgd.

Do. do. Dec. 9·18+01

Closing Tone of Futures,—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London	9,710
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	24,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	11,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	17,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	226,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	150,000 "
Week's Exports to Japan ...	Nil

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 5 3/32
F. G. Broach	d. 5 11/32
Good Broach	d. 5 5/32
Fine Bhownagger	d. 5
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 29/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 31/32
Fine Oomras	d. 5 3/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 29/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 5 3/32
Fine Bengals	d. 4
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 29/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhowsagger ...	d. 5
Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4	
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 11/16d. Sellers, Months—July-August.	
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—3 13/16d.	
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 11/16d.	
Good Khandeish	d. 4 23/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 29/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—39—July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Red Karachi.—38 5/8 July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—48½—July-August.—Havre—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6⅞ unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 10 1/2d.—Done.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal	£ 6 1/8
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 13 0

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin Sale closed to-day steady.

Madras Common 1-2d. lower.

Bombay prime 1-2d. lower.

Bombay Medium 1-2d. lower.

Bombay Common 1d. lower.

Total sold 1,099,000.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions 43 Bars Silver ...	38,400 / 75,571	London	Comptoir National
1 Bag Sovereigns Gold Coins ...	255 / 2,340	Marseilles	B. Castoorchand & Co
1 Box Sovereigns	48,570	London	Hongkong Bank
76 Bars Silver ...	1,47,645	do	Invernational Bank
153 Bars Silver	3,01,706	do	Mercantile Bank
226 Bars Silver	4,21,529	do	National Bank
41 Bars Silver ...	74,538	do	Yokobama Bank
5 Bundles Rs ...	7,800	Abbas	N. Gokuldas
1 Bundle Sovs ...	210	Muscat	
Rupees	790		
2 Bundles Rs ...	2,000	Bahrein	M. Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Sovs ...	105	Dubai	
Rupees	395		
42 Bars Silver ...	75,681	London	Bank of Bombay
1040 Bars Silver	19,63,325	do	Indian Specie Bank
81 Bars Silver ...	1,49,122	do	Chartered Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [18TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent, from 28th May

Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, " 16th July.

Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. " 16th "

Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 14th "

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day being mail day there has been very little new business offering. Rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills and credits at 1-4 3 months' sight. Owing to firmer discounts the quotations for forward credits are higher. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	180 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 7-8 for cash and 95 13-16 for delivery forward at the settlement, and closes steady at these quotations. Scarcely any business is reported to-day.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·14
1st Settlement	"	95·13

Bullion :—

On Friday Bar silver in London fell 1-8 to 24 7-16 for ready and for delivery forward in two months. New York was down 1-4 at 53. Locally the market opened at 63 1-4 ex-duty but there has been some enquiry on the part of the dealers and the rate has advanced to 63 7-16 ex-duty. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	6	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is quiet and prices are rather Easier. Export houses are offering to sell New Crop Broach and Bengals and a small business has been done. Japan shippers are stile enquiry for Bengals early delivery, and Wardha, Hingnaghat, January delivery, but have not met with much response from sellers,

The rooms at Colaba were closed this afternoon, but a small business was done in ready cotton by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219	"
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	212	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	205	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	199	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	192	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191	"
Good Westerns ...	193	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	229	"

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	246/7	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	240	Jan/07
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	212	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	206	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	206	"
Fine M. G. Muttia... ...	199	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	186	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·64	5·32	5·16	5·10	5·04
+02	+02	+02	+03	+03
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.		Mar-Apl.
5·01	5·00	5·01		5·02
+02	+03	+03		+03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with very little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 7 0	B. T.
September	"	8 11 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

This market is also quiet and rates are easier, but there is very little demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawapore...	Rs.	8 15 0	B. T.
" Brown Delhi ...	"	9 0 0	
" Yellow Guzerat ...	"	10 3 0	
" " Cawnpore...	"	10 0 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 10 10 0 B, T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 21 8 0 to Rs. 22 0 0

Tone.—Firmer.

Cottonseed :—

Rs 27 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady,

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ...Rs. 5 13 0 B. T.

Tone—firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July ... ... Rs. 6 5 6 R. T

" " Aug-Sept. ... " 6 5 0 "

Tone.—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,375 X. D.
India	64 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	5¼ 1/2 X. D.

Mills :—

David	357 1/2
Kohinoor	732 1/2
Manockji Petit...	3,135
Central India S. & W. Co., Ltd.	1,735
Coorla Mill	750

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham File & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	332½
Treacher & Co	585
Tata Irons and Steel Co.'s Pref. Rs. 5 dis.	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572½
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,820 bales.
Wheat	7,225 cwts.
Linseed	1,527 "
Rapeseed	2,635 "
Gingellyseed	2,031 "
Poppyseed	1,205 "
Groundnuts	37 "
Castorseed	1,288 "
Rice	644 "
Myrabollams	1,718 "
Cottonseed	2,742 "
Mowraseed	3,455 "
Gram	342 "
Jowar	nil
Maize	nil.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 18.] [BOMBAY, JULY 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 5/8		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	96	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/4		
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 9/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 9/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	53 1/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 12 1/2	0·1	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·29		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	o/o since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 1/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 5/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	Irregular.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Dull
Total Sales	2,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	200 "
Imports	nil.
Mid-Americans	6·12—02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	7 11/16—unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·63	5·32	5·15	5·08
+01	+03	+01	+01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mareh	Mar-Apr.
5·03	5·00	4·98	4·99	5·00
+01	+01			

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	700 "
Exports to Great Britain	... "
Do to Continent	4,000 "

Spot Cotton—10·80—unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·28+01 } Declined early owing to weakness in Southern Spot markets and increased offerings and advanced later on limited offerings

Do. Dec. 9·11 unchgd

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 13/16—1/16

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·28 } unchgd.

Do do Dec. 9·18

Closing tone of Futures—Quiet.

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ...	1,776,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	195,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...	11,280,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	23,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation	nil.
" Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	58,000 "
" Actual Exports	7,000 "
" Week's Imports	42,000 "
" Stock	511,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	400 "
" Sold on Speculation	100 "
" Sold for Exportation	nil.
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	800 "
" Actual Exports	1,100 "
" Week's Imports	nil.
" Stocks	14,000 "
Afloat Americans	31,000 "
" Indian	15,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but Steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs, ex-ship 48 1/8 July-August.—Havre—Done.

Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 5/16 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 0¼d.—Value.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY,

The following is the eighty-first report of the Bank of Bombay —:

	Rs.	a.	p.
The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of	12,13,017	13	8
To which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year	3,87,228	14	11
Making together	16,00,246	12	7
which they have decided to apply as under :—	Rs.	a.	p.
In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax ...	6,00,000	0	0
Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax...	1,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserved Fund ...	4,00,000	0	0
Do. Premises Account.	25,000	0	0
Do. on account of Pension Fund and Bonus to Staff	65,000	0	0
Carried forward	4,10,246	12	7
	16,00,246	12	7

There was a strong demand for money throughout the half-year. Bank rate rose to 9.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,130
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120
Commercial Bank	Sellers 15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	Buyers 90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July... ...	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	Seller 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (25 paid)	Buyer 35
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Trupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...	40
Burma Investment's	14
Burmah Oil Coy.	8½
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Sellers 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ...	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913) ...	990
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Buyers 12s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	Sellers 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Madras Electric Construction Debentures...	96
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	Seller 85
New Mysore Manganese	...16s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Sellers 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	Sellers 72
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	64
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£102
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...	2d. 85s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	53s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	...13s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 6s. 3d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...17s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid) ...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 4d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...	... 2s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 3s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 6d. paid) ...	... 6d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...23s. 9d.
Hydershad (Deccan)	...28s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid) ...	1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... 9½s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	... Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 23s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 10s.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	...3 18s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfield... ...	Buyers Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	Nom.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,370 x.d
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	654 c.d.
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,465 x.d
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,130
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 " / 1½ "	64½ / 16
Specie Bank ...	100	50	5 "	56 c.d.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 "	253
Panjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	13 "	£52
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 "	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	3	15
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6	40
Badham File ...	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,950
Bombay Burma New Issue ...	825	825	82½	xd 2,515
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Transways Co., Ld.	O. £10	£10	Nil.	150
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	935
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 8 / p. c. 6	332½ / 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour... ...	100	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co....	200	175	yr. 14	215
Kurrachee Landing.	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	138
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A....	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co....	40	40	p. c. 10	50
Port Canning Co....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Shivrajpur	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p. c. 25 / Nil.	37 / 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited ...	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 11 / dis 5 1/2
Thackersand Co....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 200
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	685

* o.d.

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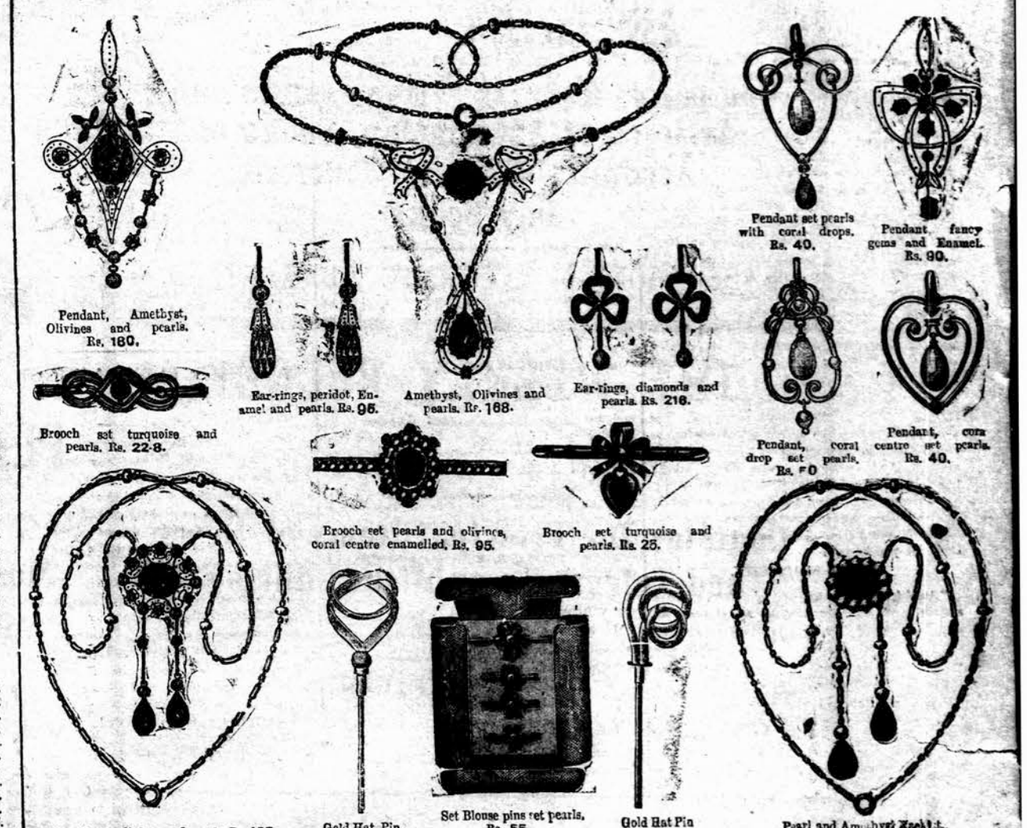

Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 160.

Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.

Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Pendant, coral centre set pearls, drop set pearls. Rs. 40.

Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 50.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 165

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

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